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INTERNATIONAL

LENIN'S LEGACY IN WORKS OF SOVIET IRANIAN SPECIALISTS

Moscow NARODY AZII I AFRIKI in Russian No 3, 1980 signed to press 16 May 80
pp 14-22

[Article by N. A. Kuznetsova: "The Elaboration of Lenin's Theoretical Heritage in Soviet Iranian Studies (1967-1979)"]

[Text] The very rich Leninist ideological and theoretical heritage on the problems of the historical development of the peoples of the East, the statements by V. I. Lenin on the principles of foreign policy and the relations of the Soviet state with the Asian and African countries, and his forecasts on the paths and prospects for the national liberation and revolutionary movement in the East have been carefully studied and creatively elaborated by Soviet orientalists. Even at the beginning of the 1920's, such prominent state and public figures as G. K. Ordzhonikidze, S. M. Kirov, N. Narimanov and M. Pavlovich (Vel'tman), in having a good knowledge of V. I. Lenin's attitude toward the development problems of the East, devoted their works to the subject of "Lenin and the East" the central problem in Soviet Oriental studies. Subsequently, the impact of Lenin's ideas on the entire course of the historical development of the peoples of the East has been constantly at the center of attention of the Soviet and progressive foreign researchers.

In recent years, particularly many works have been created devoted to the Leninist subject. The world-celebrated centennial of V. I. Lenin, the 60th anniversary of the first Russian revolution of 1905, the 50th and 60th anniversaries of the Great October Socialist Revolution as well as the celebrating of the 110th birthday of V. I. Lenin have served as a powerful incentive to the further profound study of Lenin's heritage.

To a great degree this has been aided by the changes occurring in the Asian and African countries, by the search of the liberated peoples for paths of further development, and by the ever-growing popularity and attractiveness of the ideas of socialism and Marxism-Leninism among the most diverse strata of the population in these countries.

At the scientific sessions and conferences held on the occasion of the jubilee dates and in the scholarly press, the subject "Lenin and the East" has occupied a major place.¹

In particular, published in the materials of an international scientific theoretical conference devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (Moscow, November 1977) was a speech by the member of the Central Committee of the Iranian People's Party Ehsan Tabari "October Illuminates the Path of Independence and Progress,"² which emphasized the great help of V. I. Lenin to the Iranian communists and the entire Iranian people.

With the publishing of the "Complete Collected Works" of V. I. Lenin (5th edition) many new Leninist works and individual statements devoted to the problems of the East, and in particular, to the problems of Iran, became available to the scholarly community. In this manner the specialists gained an opportunity to become more thoroughly familiar with the attitude of V. I. Lenin to Pan-Islamism, to the ideology and activities of the representatives of the bourgeois democratic currents (for example, to Kuchek-Khan), to the national liberation and revolutionary movement in Iran, and so forth. In studying the previously unknown judgments by Lenin on the colonial policy of the capitalist states in the East and the revolutionary movement in Iran, Soviet orientologists have largely revised and adjusted their views considering the estimates and definitions of V. I. Lenin, the new documents and the newly appeared facts.

Of great importance in this regard are the special collections of the works of V. I. Lenin published in recent years³ and the multivolume publication "Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. Biograficheskaya Khronika. 1870-1924" [Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. Biographical Chronicle. 1870-1924] which was published by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee. This chronicle publishes extremely valuable and interesting materials on the meetings and talks of V. I. Lenin with the delegations from the republics of Soviet Central Asia and Transcaucasia and the countries of the foreign East, and on a discussion of the tasks of Soviet policy in the East, and the questions of the national liberation, workers and communist movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The revolutionary events of recent years in Iran have particularly focused the attention of Soviet Iranists on the great Leninist theoretical heritage. The statements of V. I. Lenin on the importance of religion in the Eastern countries, where medieval traditions and vestiges of not only feudalism but also tribal and kinship relations are still firmly rooted, regardless of the development of capitalism in these countries, on the role of the clergy in the Moslem countries, on the religious forms of the manifestation of bourgeois democratic nationalism, and primarily his works on the nationality question have provided the Soviet orientologists with dependable guidelines in analyzing the current situation in the Near and Middle East. In referring to the statements of V. I. Lenin, our Iranists can most profoundly elucidate the entire complexity of the problems which have confronted Iran during these turning-point years, and can attempt to outline the basic directions in the political and socioeconomic development of the country. Of particular importance is the statement of V. I. Lenin that the strengthening of national movements and the demands for autonomy by the national

minorities "inevitably will cause a stronger nationalism" of the dominant nation which must be considered, and that the nationalists will employ for political ends "the natural aspiration of the masses for a national culture"⁵ and that the more slowly the democratic changes occur, the more "stubborn, rough and fierce will be the national persecution and fight of the bourgeoisie in the various nations."⁶

The Soviet research published in recent years has been characterized by a thorough analysis of Lenin's works dealing with the problems and practice of the communist and national liberation movements in the Eastern countries. A portion of this research has been devoted to general theoretical questions, while other studies examine specific phenomena and events.

Among the numerous publications of a general theoretical and sociopolitical nature, we should note such publications as "Istoricheskoye Znachenie Velikoy Oktyabr'skoy Sotsialisticheskoy Revolyutsii" [Historical Significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution]⁷, "Velikiy Oktyabr' i Mirovoye Revolyutsionnoye Dvizheniye" [Great October and the World Revolutionary Movement]⁸, "Komintern i Vostok" [The Comintern and the East]⁹, as well as a series of studies devoted to the influence of October on the peoples of the East.¹⁰

In the book "The Comintern and the East" which is devoted "to the basic problems of its (the Comintern--N. K.) anti-imperialist policy in the colonial East, the founder of which, like the Comintern itself, was V. I. Lenin,"¹¹ the enormous role is shown of the speech by V. I. Lenin on 22 November 1919 at the Second All-Russian Congress of Communist Organizations of the Peoples of the East, at which a heated discussion broke out over the question of the prospects of the revolutionary movement in the Eastern countries, and the communists of Iran gradually began to overcome their errors.¹² At the first congress of the Adalet Party (June 1920), the representatives of the RSDRP [Russian Social Democratic Workers Party], in referring to the theses of V. I. Lenin on the nationality and colonial questions, cautioned against the errors of the Iranian communists who felt that in Iran it was essential to prepare the groundwork for a social revolution and implant the ideas of socialism and communism among the proletariat,¹³ and they said that "the time had not yet arrived for a communist revolution in Persia."¹⁴

R. A. Ul'yanovskiy in his book "Ocherki Natsional'no-Osvoboditel'noy Bor'by" [Essays on the National Liberation Struggle]¹⁵ has pointed out that the idea of combining a proletarian revolution in the West with the national revolutionary movements and wars in the East as posed by K. Marx in terms of the 19th century,¹⁶ was developed under the new conditions in the works of V. I. Lenin, when the East "had arrived once and for all in the revolutionary movement...and was finally caught in the general maelstrom of the worldwide revolutionary movement."¹⁷ R. A. Ul'yanovskiy has analyzed the statements of Lenin on the balance of class forces in the first round of the revolution in Asia, on the reasons for the growth of the national liberation movement, on the attitude toward the nationality question, and

so forth, and has showed the help of V. I. Lenin to the young communists of the East on the question of elaborating the strategy and tactics of the communist parties in the nations of the East. In the book a major place is given to such a methodologically important aspect as terminology. In our orientalist literature, there is still no unity as to the understanding and use of such terms as "revolutionary bourgeoisie," "petty bourgeois democracy," "bourgeois democratic movement," "bourgeois democratic and national liberation revolutions," and so forth. R. A. Ul'yanovskiy has examined in detail the content of these terms.¹⁹ The works of G. F. Kim,²⁰ L. R. Polonskaya,²¹ and Sh. M. Badi²² are devoted to Lenin's teachings about classes and social strata, about the class struggle, and about the relationship of class and national conscience as applied to the new, contemporary phase of the general democratic and national liberation struggle in the Asian and African countries.

In a number of works on Iran, particularly those which appeared in the 1920's and 1930's, the viewpoint of V. I. Lenin on certain questions of the national liberation and communist movement was not always precisely stated. In works of recent years (S. L. Agayev, M. A. Persits, V. N. Plastun, R. A. Ul'yanovskiy, A. N. Kheyfets, and others), documented clarifications of individual aspects have been made. V. I. Lenin, in particular, felt that the nations of the East, including Iran, would develop along the capitalist path.²³ He did not raise the question of creating large mass communist parties in the East, but demanded that their class independence be maintained during actions in temporary alliances with nonproletarian strata and with bourgeois democracy. It is important to remember the statement of V. I. Lenin on the necessity "of being particularly careful and showing particular attention to the vestiges of national feelings in the longest suppressed countries and nationalities, and equally the necessity of making certain concessions...."²⁴ In the previously mentioned book of R. A. Ul'yanovskiy, it shows how V. I. Lenin responded to the "Supplements to the Theses of Comrade Lenin on the Nationality and Colonial Question" proposed by G. I. Safarov. Lenin felt that the clergy in the East was traditionally influential, and for this reason it could not be considered that this influence could be eliminated by the "class stratification" according to the formula of G. I. Safarov. Lenin was greatly disconcerted by the "religious nihilism" of G. I. Safarov, Ye. A. Preobrazhenskiy and M. N. Roy. V. I. Lenin wrote that a judgment of Pan-Islamism must be approached carefully, and that this problem must be separated from the religious question, and one must not think about the liberation of India "by a Moslem proletariat with the aid of Soviet Russia." as A. Sultan-zade and certain communists proposed.²⁵ A careful and sensitive approach to the religious question and to national traditions remains an essential aspect in the 12 theses in the "Initial Sketch of Theses on the Nationality and Colonial Question." V. I. Lenin cautioned against the harm of the idea of exporting revolution, the hurried rechristening of the national revolutionary liberation movements as communist ones, or the distorting of policy on the question of organizing an united front. And the Iranian events in the beginning of the 1920's served as good material for a theoretical analysis and illustration of the correctness of Lenin's proposals and conclusions.

Of great theoretical importance was the struggle of V. I. Lenin against the "leftist revolutionary" views and inclinations of certain communists from the nations of the East. In March 1920, the theses of A. Sultan-zade were published, and subsequently these became the basis for his report on the current times and prospects of the social revolution in the East at the First Congress of the Iranian Communist Party [ICP] (Enzeli, June 1920) and became a component of the ICP Program.²⁶ In the 1970's, several works were published which analyzed the struggle of V. I. Lenin against the line of A. Sultan-zade and his supporters. V. I. Lenin had become familiar with the materials on the movement in Gilyan, he had studied the theses of the report by Sultan-zade, and rejected its basic provision. Lenin felt that one should not count on the Iranian proletariat which did not yet exist. It was essential to "adapt the communist party" for supporting the national liberation and bourgeois democratic movement. Communism could not be introduced by violence.²⁷ The viewpoint of V. I. Lenin and the opposing viewpoint of A. Sultan-zade have been examined in greater detail in the article by S. L. Agayev and V. N. Plastun.²⁸

In another article by these authors²⁹ an analysis is made of the views of bourgeois historians and sociologists (the American "sovietologists" G. Lenczowski and I. Spector, the Iranian historian S. Ravazani, the West German "sovietologist" D. Geier, and others) who have endeavored to prove that the ideological-theoretical and political principles of communism are inapplicable to Eastern societies and to establish their own thesis that the communist movement in Iran supposedly arose not on a national basis and never reflected the urgent needs for the development of Iranian society, but rather pursued the interests of outside forces. Of interest are the pages of the article describing the ideological and political views of Kuchek-Khan and his letter to V. I. Lenin. Kuchek-Khan considered the program of the communist party as "inapplicable for himself," but proposed that it was "necessary to implement a minimum [program]..., leaving the maximum to the future," referring here to the fact that "nationalistic aspirations and religious factors are the most serious obstacle for the spread of communism in Iran," and that "the socioreligious psychology of an extremely backward country...provides a fine means and implement for propaganda both for the clergy as well as for the Anglo-shah agents against the idea of revolution in the East."

Present-day events in Iran and Afghanistan show that the factors pointed out by Kuchek-Khan have maintained their importance in a number of the countries of the East, even now, regardless of the major socioeconomic, political and cultural changes which have come about in these countries.

S. L. Agayev and V. N. Plastun assume that Kuchek-Khan was acquainted with Lenin's theses on the various paths of development for the revolutionary movement in the countries with different levels of socioeconomic development. In a telegram letter of 21 July 1920, Kuchek-Khan wrote to V. I. Lenin that "revolution in various countries cannot be carried out by one path. It is essential to consider the conditions under which the revolution develops, and the overall political situation of the country depending

upon world policy." Kuchek-Khan drew the attention of V. I. Lenin to the fact that "the predominant class of the Persian urban population, as you know, [is] the small merchant class" which "is as essential for us as a working intelligentsia for Russia. And for this reason I should use them for achieving the common goal." Kuchek-Khan requested, "in recognizing the importance of the revolution in the East for world revolution,...to support the policy worked out by you for the East and with which the entire Persian people side." In another letter to V. I. Lenin (July 1920), he again spoke of the need "to work out a definite program in terms of the conditions of Iran and in terms of all its particular features as an Eastern country."³⁰ These letters of Kuchek-Khan to V. I. Lenin and which were analyzed in detail for the first time in the article by S. L. Agayev and V. N. Plastun provide a rather clear notion of the views of Kuchek-Khan himself, his attitude towards V. I. Lenin, and the difficult situation in Gilyan at the beginning of the 1920's. They largely clarify our notions of the structure of Iranian society at that time and make it possible to more profoundly understand the further development paths of the national liberation movement in Iran. As a whole, the works from the end of the 1960's and the 1970's demonstrate a new approach to the Leninist heritage, the theoretical materials of the 1920's are analyzed from new positions, and a critical interpretation is given to the views of A. Sultan-zade and a number of other participants in the communist, national liberation and revolutionary bourgeois democratic movement from the first quarter of the 20th century.

M. N. Ivanova has repeatedly turned to the subject of "Lenin and Iran." Her work "Leninist Foreign Policy and the Struggle of Iran for Independence and Social Progress."³¹ examines the statements of Lenin in defense of the Iranian revolution, the attitude of Lenin toward the national liberation movement in Iran at the beginning of the 1920's, the elaboration of the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy by V. I. Lenin and their specific application in establishing friendly relations with Iran and the signing of the 1921 Soviet-Iranian Treaty. Here also are given statements by a number of Iranian authors about Lenin. For example, the Iranian weekly HANDANIHA wrote: "Among the individuals who have played a prominent role in world history, Lenin holds a special place. Having carried out a revolution in Russia, this man altered the course of modern history."³² Analogous statements have been made by many state and social figures in Iran and by representatives of science and culture. (Mohammed Tagi Behar Malek osh-Shoara, Ali Asgar Hikmet, Tagi Erani, Mehdi Malek-zade, Iahia Douletabadi, Aref Kazvini, Vahid Destgerdi and others.)³³

Even in 1907, the well-known Iranian revolutionary, mirza Nasrulla Malek ol-Motekallemen, said: "Lenin is leading the Russian people to a great revolution.... Lenin is the most influential authority of modern Russia. He has confronted the people of Russia with the task of breaking the chains of suppression and the despotic yoke, and building a new Russia. We are confident that in the nearest future the sun of liberty will rise on the horizons of Russia and will inspire the entire suppressed people to a new life."³⁴ At an international scientific conference in Baku (1967) devoted

to the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the national liberation movement of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the participant from Iran, Mahmud Tafazzoli, pointed out: "Lenin, the inspired leader of the revolution, in one of the first appeals to the peoples of Asia, stated that the young Soviet state would relinquish all the concessions and exclusive rights which Tsarist Russia had in Iran, and would turn over all the property of Tsarist Russia to Iran, and recognized the full independence and territorial integrity of Iran. This historical appeal was of great significance for the Iranian people."³⁵

The book "Vospominaniya o Vladimire Il'iche Lenine" [Recollections About Vladimir Il'ich Lenin] published the recollections of Hamid Saiah, a member of the Iranian delegation which arrived in Moscow in December 1920 for talks, as well as those of the Afghan representative Mirza Mahammed Iaftali.³⁶

The Iranists from the republics of the Soviet East have published a series of studies of both a research as well as popularizing nature. Here we must mention the book by A. I. Shamide "Lenin i Iran" [Lenin and Iran] (Baku, 1970) which is based upon a large amount of archival materials and the memoirs of participants in the revolutionary movement.

L. S. Frishman has provided a thorough review of the comments by V. I. Lenin on Iran, including the socioeconomic development of the country and the turning of it into a semicolony, on the Iranian revolution of 1905-1911, the national liberation movement and Soviet-Iranian relations.³⁷ In a jubilee collection of Tbilisi University entitled "Vladimiru Leninu 100" [The Centennial of Vladimir Lenin]³⁸ an article was published by V. B. Donadze "V. I. Lenin on the Liberation Struggle of the Asian and African Peoples." Here are given Lenin's statements on the nature of the liberation movement in the East, and its driving forces and tasks. Here also is the article of T. G. Keshelav "Lenin and Iran" in which the author has shown how good neighbor relations were established with Iran which during those years was fighting for independence.³⁹ The book of G. S. Chipashvili will acquaint the Georgian reader with the history of Russo-Iranian relations at the beginning of the 20th century, with the views of the Russian Social Democrats on the policy of the imperialist powers in Iran, with the assessment of V. I. Lenin of the Iranian revolution of 1905-1911, with the national liberation movement which got underway in Iran after the October Revolution, as well as with the initial period of Soviet-Iranian relations and the role of V. I. Lenin in working out the basic principles of the foreign policy of Soviet Russia.⁴⁰ The work of P. N. Tavkhelidze has touched upon the question of the contacts of the RSDRP with certain Azerbaijani and Iranian organizations in the first decades of the 20th century.⁴¹ The correspondence of V. I. Lenin shows the links of the RSDRP and V. I. Lenin with the Iranian Social Democrats.⁴²

T. S. Drambyan and T. A. Akopyan have dealt with certain questions of the national liberation movement in Iran.⁴³ On the occasion of the Lenin centennial, the well-known work of N. N. Narimanov "Lenin i Vostok" [Lenin and

the East] has been republished in Azerbaijani.⁴⁴ A collection of documents and materials published by the Azerbaijani Academy of Sciences and the State Museum of Azerbaijan History⁴⁵ has published letters to V. I. Lenin containing valuable information on the situation in Transcaucasia and in Iran, for example, the letters of the Extraordinary Commissar for Caucasian Affairs S. G. Shamyan of 13 April, 4 June and 23 June 1918. The commentaries to the documents are also worthy of attention. Academician A. S. Sumbatzade has devoted a large portion of his article "Lenin and the East" to an analysis of the situation in the Near and Middle East in the first quarter of the 20th century, to the statements of V. I. Lenin on the Iranian revolution of 1905-1911 and the national liberation movement in Asia after the October Revolution, and to the foreign policy of the Soviet state in the East.⁴⁶

From the works devoted to the subject of Lenin and published in the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, we should note the collection of articles "V. I. Lenin i Bor'ba Narodov Zarubezhnogo Vostoka za Svobodu i Nezavisimost'" [V. I. Lenin and the Struggle of the Peoples of the Non-Soviet East for Liberty and Independence] in which a number of orientalist was involved (B. S. Mannanov, B. I. Tanskybayeva, U. A. Rustamov, O. Sh. Shamansurova, M. N. Nishanov and others). The article by D. V. Valiyeva found in the collection and entitled "V. I. Lenin and the Struggle of the Iranian People Against Imperialism"⁴⁷ shows the impact of the Russian Social Democratic movement, the Bolshevik party and V. I. Lenin personally on the development of the national liberation movement in Iran. Scholars of Turkmenia have also prepared a number of works devoted to V. I. Lenin.

Very closely linked to the name of Lenin is the history of Soviet-Iranian relations, particularly in their early stage. Here we must mention the works of A. N. Khayfets⁴⁸ who has shown the prominent role of V. I. Lenin in establishing the diplomatic relations of the young Soviet state with the countries of the East, and who has introduced many new documents and facts for scholarly studies. In his book "Sovetskaya Diplomatiya i Narody Vostoka" [Soviet Diplomacy and the Peoples of the East], two chapters are specially devoted to Soviet-Iranian relations.⁵⁰

The Leninist principles of relations with the countries of the East, including with Iran, are examined in the works of I. I. Kovalenko,⁵¹ A. A. Akhtamzyan,⁵² and A. G. Chubar'yan.⁵³ The books of I. A. Yusupov⁵⁴ and K. Asadullayev⁵⁵ are devoted to the foreign policy of the Soviet state during the first years after the October Revolution. These same questions have become the subject of research for many Iranists (M. N. Aleskerov, I. Andronov, A. I. Ganusets, N. Gasanov, N. V. Kapyshin, L. I. Miroshnikov and others).⁵⁶

The subject "Lenin and Iran" is being worked on with equal intensity by the Iranian literature scholars, but this is the subject of a separate article.

Undoubtedly the "Iranist Leniniana" is growing and will grow, for the researchers--historians and literary scholars, poets and writers--more and

more often are turning to the works of V. I. Lenin, and using them ever-more widely in their own studies, thereby making the very rich ideological-theoretical and scientific heritage of Lenin widely known to the broad masses of people.

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NATIONAL

READERS' LETTERS ON THE EVILS OF SPECULATION

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] On March 28 and 29 of this year, "KOMSOLOL'SKAYA PRAVDA" published V. Agranovskiy's article "Speculator." Our reader A. Yermolayeva (Chernigov) writes in her letter that a purposeful and all-out fight must be conducted today against this evil in all directions. What are these directions? Judging by the vast amount of mail in response to the article, there are various points of view on this problem. Today we are publishing excerpts from the most interesting letters of our readers on this subject.

"Speculation always breaks out where there is a shortage of commodities, and the latter appeared most frequently where the planning agencies miscalculated, where, for no good reason, production schedules were not observed, or simply where mismanagement and stupid bungling were flourishing." (Mi (Mitin, Kravchenko, Khait, Tsybul'ko, workers of the steel rolling plant, Odessa).

"Of course, shortage of commodities is a cause of speculation, but is it the main cause? Shortage is often artificial! It is just that people who don't want to do much and already have a lot do not want to deny themselves the pleasure of making a fortune on the consumer difficulties artificially created by them." (Markova, Khar'kov).

"I am forty years old and have two children. I never buy anything from speculators and urge my children to do the same. But look at my appearance! ...This is what I get for adhering to my principles! Everybody is beautiful when young, but at my age I need beautiful things in order to hide my age." (Kuzina, Mineral'nyye Vody).

"The modern man does not want to look like a scarecrow against the background of elegantly dressed people. But where can you get stylish articles? Stores are full of clothes of outdated fashions. Therefore we are compelled to resort to profiteers..." (G. S. Orlov, L'vov).

"I am not an admirer of anything foreign, do not go into ecstasy from "super-music" and, generally, have an extremely negative attitude toward speculators of any type. But you simply lose your patience when you see shoes or jackets made at some of our plants!" (Sergey, N., Minsk).

"Unfortunately, no other than a speculator is first to notice failures in the system of production and supply. He is a sensitive barometer for all our failures and shortages, and from this viewpoint it is even necessary to study his activities!" (A. Murenkov, Severodonetsk).

* * *

"We should not be speaking of consumers and of some abstract state. We, the consumers, are the state! Therefore we should be speaking of those who create the physical product with their own hands, of how we work, and why we allow shortages to occur..." (V. M. Ufimtseva, Moscow).

"You were right in saying in your article that the implementation of a complex economic program will, of course, put a stop to profiteering!" (V. A. Bezrukov, Moscow).

"Struggle against shortages means the realization of what was discussed at the last Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, i.e., first of all it is necessary to improve labor discipline and the quality of planning to achieve a high quality of production. It is necessary to see that everyone works honestly!" (Ye. Kisurina, student, Rostov-on-Don).

"In principle, we have everything, we can do everything, and we will have enough of everything if we want it ourselves. Speculation is an evil which we should fight not with words but with action, and above all, with nipping artificial shortages in the bud..." (Baty Mukhamedov, Ashkhabad).

"Scarce articles are sold in stores when the fulfillment of the plan is urgent, but until then they lie in warehouses. Is it not possible to organize regular sales without creating artificial shortages?" (S. Geysin, Orenburg).

"I have an earnest request in which, I am sure, all women will support me: please investigate who is responsible for the interruptions in the sales of bed linens! It would be good to interview the minister of the light industry and the minister of trade on this subject!" (F. M. Peseyeva, Moscow).

"I shall never forget how speculators were hurt when our country started producing chewing gum. They probably lost sixty percent of their income! Why doesn't our industry hit speculators in the same way with respect to other goods?" (Kuzina, Mineral'nyye Vody).

"In Lithuania, we started manufacturing jeans, and although they are still inferior to those manufactured abroad, the first step has already been made!

Our jeans are selling so fast that you can get them only if you know the right person in the store..." (Tadeush Butrimovich, Vilnius).

* * *

"I shall never become a speculator, as it is not in my nature, but I often experience their negative influence. No, the 'elderly lawyer' whom you cited in the article is wrong: speculation is very harmful for the state, both morally and materially," (S. M., Orsha).

"I have principles which do not allow me to become a speculator. But who will understand my principles if I'll be wearing shoes worn down at the heels and my one and only dress? This makes me think that I should adjust my principles... This is the reason why I read with great interest your article 'Speculator' which raised the question which has been bothering me for a long time: the problem of conscience..." (L. N. M., Khar'kov).

"I do not think that it is possible to convince people somehow to give up the services of speculators, especially because not only the speculator looks for his 'victim', but quite often the 'victim' also looks for his 'benefactor'..." (A. Zolkin, 16 years old, Tula).

"I shall never buy a pair of jeans for 150 rubles. I do not understand paying so much money for a plain pair of pants! But I have a different attitude toward records. Recently I paid a lot of money for a record whose state price is six rubles. If I have to sell it later and ask for it not less than I spent, will I be considered a speculator?" (G. Spiridonov, Sverdlovsk).

"Hardly anybody will spend his hard-earned money paying exorbitant prices. But people who made money easily and don't know what to do with it look for very expensive, ultramodern and various imported things, helping speculators." (Ya. M., Tomsk).

"The most important problem is to develop rational, controlled needs in each one of us. It is their absence that makes some of us become clients of the 'trade marauders'..." (V. A. Bezrukov, Moscow).

"We should bring up our children properly. Look at our school girls today: when they leave their schools everyday they look as if they walked out of a house of fashions! Girls who dress expensively and fashionably very often have more prestige in school..." (Markova, Moscow).

* * *

"Speculation could be undermined substantially by public control which, of course, must not replace state control, but could take over only some of its functions in order to cover the 'left' channels of merchandise leakage." (I. T. Parkhomenko, Kiev).

"It is necessary to raise the level of people's control. Each store or base must be constantly checked by people's controllers." (A. Yemel'ganov, Chernigov).

"It is time to close down the places where scarce merchandise is sold at exorbitant prices. They have various names: 'tucha [cloud]', 'used goods marked', or 'black market'. It is necessary to expand the network of consignment stores and to watch for the goods not to be sold from under the counter..." (Aleksandr M., Sverdlovskaya Oblast).

"It is not so much the money that I grudge as the fact that it goes to speculators, these 'peaceful robbers'..." (Yuriy P., Moscow).

"Headway can be made in solving this problem only if the buyer and the seller are punished equally for speculation." (S. Zakharov, Poltava).

"I am for the strictest punishment of speculators. The practice of 'suspended' convictions, bails, etc, will do no good..." (A. P., Zaporozh'ye).

"I don't think I am wrong if I say the following on behalf of the readers: 'in order to discourage all those who do poor work as a result of which shortages occur, all of them without exception should be punished most severely.'" (V. I. Kosharin, Moscow).

"The court and militia alone cannot control speculation because the nature of the crime is often shaded, because of the voluntary nature of the bargains, and the moral compromise of the victims and onlookers. Fight against speculators!--is the slogan with which this evil can be overcome. Speculators exploit our labor, and make a profit on our growing needs. It is time to declare all-out and uncompromising war on them!" (N. Sokolov, Khar'kov).

* * *

The editors thank all their readers who sent their responses to the article "Speculator."

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NATIONAL

WORKER AWARENESS AN INGREDIENT OF HIGH MORAL STANDARDS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Public Opinion"]

[Text] Approximately 70 percent of the machine operators of Kiev's "Bol'shevik" Production Association have switched to the progressive brigade form of the organization of labor. Mass-explanatory work was of the greatest significance among the important factors securing this success. Classes in the political education system dealt with the advantages and benefits of the new organization of labor, and agitators and political information workers held talks on this subject. At meetings and conferences managers and specialists and the workers who were the first to switch to the brigade contact convincingly revealed the essence of the question, recounted progressive experience and instilled confidence in people. Thus adroitly shaped public opinion helped insure that people embarked readily and creatively on work that was new to them and that this work is now developing successfully.

Public opinion. Its force and its influence on people's consciousness and conduct are tremendous. Under the conditions of developed socialism not a single question of any significance affecting the interests of millions is decided without a thorough analysis and consideration of public opinion.

The Communist Party has always proceeded and now proceeds from Lenin's demand that the masses know everything and agree to everything consciously.

The Soviet democratic system possesses a rich arsenal of means for the in-depth and comprehensive briefing of the working people. These include the sharpness of agitators' specific appeals, lecturers' and political information workers' explanation of the deep-seated interconnection of events and phenomena and the plan-based study of the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism in the political education system. Extensive use is made of the press, radio and television. The public's meetings with party, soviet and business leaders in the labor collectives and at the place of residence are efficacious. Such a comparatively recent form as the "open-letter days" held by editorial offices in conjunction with the party committees has met with approval among the working people.

Practice confirms time and again: it is impossible to interest people, stir initiative or arrive at agreed decisions and actions without their being extensively informed. Where this is ignored, innuendo, gossip and, sometimes, a nasty hostile rumor could become a source of the formation of public opinion. The party attitude toward topical questions always presupposes immediacy and a rapid and decisive response to erroneous views. Otherwise it is no longer a matter of persuading but of dissuading and clearing up ingrained misconceptions, and this is more difficult.

Living in the heart of the masses, knowing the mood of the masses, knowing everything---this is a most important principle of a Leninist style of leadership. A study of public opinion for the purpose of molding it in the correct shape is a component of party work. When questions from the working people during lectures, reports, colloquia and meetings are collated and analyzed, this is intelligent behavior. The regular analysis of working people's letters and statements to party, soviet and business authorities is becoming systematic. The experience of Odesskaya Oblast's Izmail'skiy and Il'ichevskiy gorkoms, where councils for studying public opinion operate, is interesting, for example. Polls, questionnaires and other types of research are employed in many collectives to sound out public opinion. It is important only that this work not be of a formal nature and not become merely a tribute to fashion.

Soviet citizens today react more keenly to instances of a divergence of word and deed and display militant irreconcilability toward violations of the rules of socialist community living. A person is exposed to the judgment of public opinion not only for a direct departure from the standards of communist morality but also for the paucity of his knowledge and for not taking advantage of the wealth of opportunities of developed socialism for his spiritual growth. The country's working people have begun to adopt a more sensitive and exacting attitude toward the methods and content of the work of state and public organizations and business authorities, which is indicated by, among other things, our editorial mail.

The high moral tone of our society demands that the actions and behavior of each and everyone be gaged in accordance with the scale of the highest criteria of mature socialism. And it is public opinion which is a most important factor of recognition and approval of workers who participate most actively in production and social activity and of censure of those who deviate from the norms of the socialist way of life. It is necessary, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted, "to create in the labor collectives a moral-psychological atmosphere wherein each considers it his natural duty and has the opportunity to work as productively as possible and with the greatest effect; an atmosphere wherein the position of shirkers, slackers, slipshod workers and embezzlers of public property becomes truly intolerable." The party organizations are called on to mold public opinion such that it stimulate the development of positive principles in man's spiritual makeup, foster an ability to distinguish the beautiful from the ugly, the good from the bad and the noble from the

base, motivate him to fight actively for the triumph of everything honest, mature and humane and help him decisively eradicate certain people's unhealthy needs and requests and everything that hinders our progress. The task is to implant communist ideals ever deeper in the public mind.

To shape public opinion the party organizations must make full use of the authority, example and good influence on their comrades of the pacesetters, right-flank workers of socialist competition and production innovators. Propaganda of their achievements, support for their bold initiatives and their extensive enlistment in ideological-educational work will undoubtedly help channel public opinion toward the increased efficiency and quality of work, the strengthening of state and labor discipline and preservation and multiplication of the national wealth.

Proceeding toward the 26th CPSU Congress, Soviet people are reflecting deeply on their achievements, analyzing the accumulated experience of communist building and concentrating attention on as yet unsolved problems. And it is very important that any businesslike proposal and justified critical observation be carefully considered and that the necessary steps be taken in respect of them and the working people notified of this in good time.

The illustrious deeds with which Soviet people are greeting the 26th CPSU Congress are today the most powerful and effective demonstration of the unity of purpose, thought and deed of party and people.

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REGIONAL

USUBALIYEV DISCUSSES CADRES POLICY

Frunze SOVIETSKAYA KIRGIZIA In Russian 30 May 80 pp 1-4

[Report by the First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia T. U. Usubaliyev: "The Party's Cadres Policy -- A Powerful Lever of Social Development"]

[Text] Information Communiqué on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia

On 29 May a Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia was held.

The Plenum considered the question "On the Work of the Republic Party Organization to Carry Out the Demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Instructions and Recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on a Further Improvement of the Selection, Placement, and Education of Cadres and on the Strengthening of Party and State Discipline."

The First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizya Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev delivered a report on this question.

The following participated in the discussions of the report: "Comrades T. Kh. Koshoyev -- the First Secretary of the Oshskiy party obkom; K. M. Moldobayev -- the First Secretary of the Frunzenskiy party gorkom; A. M. Masaliyev -- the First Secretary of the Issyk-Kulskiy party obkom; M. Sydykov -- the First Secretary of the Narynskiy party obkoms; A. V. Tsibigey -- an electro-welder at the Agricultural Machine Building Plant imeni Frunze; K. Aknazarov -- the First Secretary of the Kochkorskiy party raykom; A. T. Yumatova -- the Chairman of the "Communism" kolkhoz in Dzhetysay-Ogyskiy Rayon; E. Sarbagishev -- the First Secretary of the Tokmakskiy party gorkom; K. Saginbayeva -- a sewing machine operator at the "Forty Years of October" garment factory; I. Kasendeyev -- the Chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education of the Kirgiz SSR; K. Satarov -- the Minister of Light Industry of the Kirgiz SSR; V. M. Zhuravlev -- the rector of the Frunze Polytechnical Institute; T. S. Aytbayev -- the First Secretary of

the CC of the Lenin Communist Youth League of Kirgizia; M. L. Demichev -- the Procurator General of the Kirgiz SSR; E. Abakirov -- the Chairman of the Kirgiz Council of Trade Unions; and others.

The Deputy Chief of the Section for Party Organizational Work of the CC CPSU Comrade N. S. Perun spoke at the Plenum.

The concluding speech was delivered by the First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev.

The Plenum adopted the appropriate decree on the question which had been discussed.

The Plenum also examined organizational questions. The Plenum approved as section chiefs of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia: Comrade R. S. Kul'matov -- Chief of the Transportation and Communications Section; Comrade N. Sherinkulov -- Chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Section; Comrade B. V. Perfil'yev -- the Chief of the Section on Industry; Comrade A. A. Rysmendiyeu -- the Chief of the Section for Light and Food Industry, having released from this position Comrade Yu. D. Stepanov in connection with his retirement; and U. Sh. Orozova -- the Chief of the Section on Culture.

With this the Plenum completed its work.

Report of the First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev

"Our homeland," Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev said, "has entered the concluding stage of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. Behind us are a little more than four years of constructive work. Realizing the magnificent economic and social program which was worked out by the 25th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people is confidently moving forward in all of the directions of communist construction.

This year, as is known, has been full of large memorable events. The elections to the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics and to the local Soviets of People's Deputies took place. The Soviet people, and along with it millions of people of labor and the progressive public of all of the continent, festively celebrated the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and the 35th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. The preparations for the elections and the elections themselves and the celebration of Lenin's anniversary gave rise to a further growth of the labor and political activeness of the masses and again demonstrated the growing unity and monolithic solidarity of the people around its party and its Leninist CC led by the outstanding party and state leader of our day, the ardent fighter for peace and communism, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The presentation of the Lenin Prize to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev for his books "Little Land," "Renaissance," and "Virgin Lands" and for his tireless struggle for peace was an event of enormous social and political importance. The workers of Soviet Kirgizstan, like all Soviet people and millions of our foreign friends, have perceived these works as an exciting and truthful tale about the heroic feats of the Soviet people, and the award to Leonid Il'ich as a recognition of his outstanding services to the spiritual enrichment of the world's people of labor in the name of the struggle for the triumph of communism, democracy, and freedom and peace in the entire world.

Having noted that the work of party, government and economic agencies, of trade union and Komsomol organizations, and of all of the republic's workers is directed today toward the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th Party Congress, the November (1979) Plenum of the CC CPSU, and the theses and conclusions contained in the speeches and addresses of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the reporter spoke about the organizational and ideological-educational work aimed at realizing these goals which had been carried out.

An important role was played here by the March-April meetings of the aktiv which discussed the tasks of the republic's communists and workers that follow from the speech of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev to the voters of the Bauman election district in the city of Moscow, and the open party meetings with the agenda "Live, Work, and Struggle in a Leninist, Communist Manner." The people have rightly called these meetings Leninist. They were participated in by more than 104,000 communists and 220,000 non-party people. For each participant they were a school of great ideological influence. Their selfless and inspired labor at all of the sectors of communist construction is an expression of the unshakeable fidelity of the republic's workers to the cause of the great Lenin and to the cause of our Leninist Party. Honorary Lenin Certificates were awarded to 37 enterprises and organizations, 16,067 production subdivisions, and almost 40,000 advanced production workers for their high achievements in the public socialist competition in honor of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin. The Leninist Communist Saturday turned into a vivid holiday of free labor. More than 1.6 million people took part in it, that is, practically the entire adult population of the republic.

This was a vivid manifestation of the patriotic feelings of the workers of Soviet Kirgizstan and of the lofty civic and political consciousness of our working class, kolchoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia -- of all of our cadres which are employed in the various sectors of communist construction.

Our party, the reporter said, devotes unremitting attention to the selection, placement, and education of cadres, regarding this as a key issue

in its work. Leninist cadre policy has always been at the center of the attention of the Central Committee, its Politburo, and personally of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

In carrying out its cadre policy the party is constantly guided by the fundamental instructions of V. I. Lenin regarding the necessity for selecting workers with regard to their political, practical, and moral qualities. Lenin vividly called the selection, promotion, placement, and education of leaders the "key" to all of our work. He repeatedly emphasized that "politics is conducted through people" and that after a correct political line had been worked out and tasks had been mapped out, success is determined by organizational work, by people, cadres.

The party's cadre policy, it was noted at the 25th CPSU Congress, is a powerful lever by means of which it influences the entire course of social development. And under the conditions of mature socialism, when the country is faced with more and more new difficult and large-scale tasks of communist construction, the demands upon cadres constantly grow and the need for politically hardened and skillful organizers and educators of the masses increases. For this reason party committees have the task of always keeping work on the selection, placement, and education of cadres at the center of their attention and of increasing the responsibility of workers for the realization of the party's economic and social policies.

Four years have passed since the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of Kirgizia and the 25th CPSU Congress. There is an urgent necessity for analyzing how the republic's party organization has been carrying out the congress's decisions regarding work with cadres.

The present Plenum was prepared for for a long time. During the course of the preparations for it a large amount of analytical work was performed. The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and the ministries and departments presented reports to the CC on the work which had been done on the selection, placement, and education of cadres. As in the past, the study of these questions involved the enlistment of almost all of the members and candidate members of the CC, the members of the auditing commission of the Communist Party of Kirgizia, and responsible workers from the CC apparatus -- in all, more than 200 people.

The report which is being presented for the consideration of the Plenum of the CC was prepared with regard to the conclusions, generalizations, and proposals of the comrades who took part in the verification. There are grounds for saying that the present Plenum has been prepared for by the collective efforts of the entire Central Committee.

Comrade Usubaliyev went on to say that the Leninist principles of work with cadres at the current stage have been clearly defined in the Summary Reports of the CC CPSU which were delivered at the 23rd, 24th, and 25th Party Congresses by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, in his other speeches and works, and in the decrees of the CC. With them as a basis, practical tasks have been formulated and the orientation points for the selection, placement, and education of cadres at the current stage have been clearly and profoundly substantiated. The recently adopted decree of the CC CPSU "On the Work of the Udmurtskiy Obkom of the CPSU on the Selection, Placement, and Education of Leading Cadres" is a new testimony to the constant attention to cadre policy. The conclusions and recommendations contained in it are of all-party significance and they orient party organizations toward the consistent realization of the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress regarding an improvement of work with cadres.

Today we take note with enormous satisfaction of the exceptionally favorable results of the highly effective cadre policy of our party. Thanks to the constant concern and attention of the CC CPSU, our republic, like the other fraternal republics, has seen the growth of numerous detachments of party, government, trade union, and Komsomol workers, of specialists in the various branches of the economy, and of the scientific and creative intelligentsia. They organize and unite the workers for the struggle for the successful realization of the plans of communist construction and honestly and selflessly serve the cause of our party and people.

The representatives of various nationalities live and work in Soviet Kirgizstan in a friendly fraternal family. This circumstance is considered in the selection and promotion of cadres. Their composition graphically reflects the multi-national composition of the party organization and population of the republic.

The party organization of Kirgizia has performed definite work to carry out the demands of the 25th Party Congress and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on a further improvement of the selection, placement, and education of cadres and on increasing their responsibility for the accomplishment of our ever growing economic, socio-political, and ideological tasks. Today we have every ground for saying that during the period after the 25th CPSU Congress the republic party organization achieved a substantial strengthening of all of the sectors of economic, cultural, educational, and public work.

The CC schedule now consists of around 94 percent of workers who have a higher education and more than 65 percent of them are specialists in industry, construction, transportation, and agriculture. Of the total number of scheduled workers in the party's obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms,

more than 74 percent have a higher education, and 51 percent are specialists in industry and agriculture. The number of scheduled workers who have a higher party-political education has increased.

In our republic all of the secretaries of the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, the responsible workers of the CC, the section chiefs of the obkoms, and almost 95 percent of the section chiefs of the gorkoms and raykoms have a higher education. Thirty-six percent of them have received a party-political education, and 98 percent are specialists in the various branches of the economy and culture. Note should be taken of a substantial improvement of the qualitative composition of the party committee instructors.

The instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress regarding the promotion to party work of politically mature economic specialists who possess experience in working with people are being consistently carried out in the party organization. At the present time of the 162 gorkom and raykom secretaries, 105, or almost 65 percent, are industrial and agricultural specialists; that is, each gorkom and raykom has as its secretary a specialist in that branch of the economy which is dominant in the given city or rayon.

An improvement is also taking place in the qualitative composition of the secretaries of the primary party organizations -- one of the numerous detachments of party activists. Today 98 percent of the secretaries of the primary organizations and 93 percent of the secretaries of the shop party organizations have a higher or secondary education, around 30 percent of them are specialists in industry and agriculture and other branches of the economy, and more than 25 percent are workers and kolkhoz workers.

Large qualitative changes have taken place in the composition of the workers of government agencies. All of the chairmen of the oblispolkoms and their deputies, the chairmen of the gorrayispolkoms and 90 percent of their deputies have higher educations, and almost 70 percent of them are specialists in the economy.

There has been a qualitative improvement in the cadres of our trade union and Komsomol bodies. More workers and kolkhoz workers and economic specialists have begun to be promoted to trade union work. Today 67 percent of the chairmen of the factory-plant local committees are workers, kolkhoz workers, and specialists; 98 percent of them have a higher and secondary education.

At the present time all of the secretaries of the Komsomol obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are communists who have a higher education. The training level of the secretaries of the primary Komsomol organizations

is rising, and the party strata among them is 66 percent. Important measures have been carried out to strengthen the composition of our ideological cadres. There are now quite a few well-trained workers in this sector who are skillfully engaging in the ideological education of the masses. More than 800 scheduled ideological workers are working in the apparatus of the party committees and of large party organizations alone. All of the chiefs of the ideological sections of the party committees have a higher education, and more than 50 percent of the journalists have special training.

Positive quantitative and qualitative changes have occurred within the composition of our public education, science, and culture cadres. One of the largest detachments of our intelligentsia is our public teachers who number more than 50,000 people. There has been a substantial improvement in the qualitative composition of school directors and teachers.

Our scientific cadres are growing. The republic's scientific potential now consists of almost 60 scientific institutions in which almost 8,000 scientific workers are employed; among them 2,500 are doctors and candidates of sciences. The condition of cadre work has improved in the system of cultural institutions and health care agencies. At the present time around 10,000 doctors and 30,000 middle-echelon medical workers are caring for the health of our workers.

Comrade Usubaliyev then spoke about the elected aktiv as a kind of backbone of all of the elements of party, state, and public work.

The elected aktiv of the republic party organization numbers more than 37,000 people, of the Komsomol organization -- more than 110,000, of trade union bodies -- 323,000, of our agencies of people's control -- around 11,000, and of the Soviets of People's Deputies -- almost 28,000 people. Our elected aktiv consists of the politically mature and most prestigious and trained representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia.

Special emphasis should be given to the fact that in recent years there has been a substantial increase in the representation of workers and kolkhoz workers within the elected party agencies, which corresponds to the very nature of our party. Workers and kolkhoz workers represent somewhat more than 40 percent of the members and candidate members of the CC, the obkoms, the gorkoms, and raykoms. Workers and kolkhoz workers have been elected to the bureaus of all of the obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and other party committees.

The members of elective bodies pass through a great school of political and practical tempering. Our activists participate in the meetings of the Plenums, buro, and secretariat of the CC, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, in the sessions of the Soviets of People's Deputies, and in the meetings of trade union and Komsomol bodies, and carry out the most diverse public commissions -- they prepare questions for consideration in party, government, and public organizations, verify the execution of party and government decisions, and examine the letters and applications of workers.

Definite measures are being carried out in the republic, the reporter continued, to improve the qualitative composition of the leading workers of ministries and departments, industrial enterprises, construction, transportation, agriculture, and the sphere of services. Today all of the ministers and their deputies, and also the chairmen of the republic State Committees, and the chiefs of its main administrations and administrations have a higher education and are specialists in the various branches of the economy.

More than 30,000 engineering and technical workers and employees are employed in the republic's industry. Of them, more than 35 percent have a higher education and 47 percent have a secondary specialized education. The vast majority of them are competent and energetic workers. The qualitative composition of the cadres in construction organizations is also being improved. Almost all of the managers and chief engineers of our trusts and 70 percent of the leaders of our construction and installation administrations have a higher education. More than 15,000 specialists are working at our construction projects, and more than 5,000 of them have a higher education. The number of practical workers employed in engineering and technical jobs is decreasing.

The qualitative composition of agricultural cadres is constantly improving. Whereas, at the beginning of 1976 82 percent of the kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors were specialists with a higher and secondary specialized education, as of 1 January 1980 this figure became more than 90 percent. Today around 15,000 specialists with a higher and secondary specialized education are working directly on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes: this means 38 specialists for each farm.

Measures are being carried out to improve the selection, training, and placement of cadres in law and order, trade, planning, and financial agencies, in the system of material and technical supply, and in the sphere of domestic services for the population. Appreciable positive changes have been achieved in such an important matter as the promotion of women to leading work. Quite a few party, government, trade union, and economic workers and scientific and cultural figures have come from among our women. Women comprise more than 19 percent of the scheduled

workers in the CC, the obkoms, the gorkoms, and the raykoms. Fifty-three women are working as secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms; 22 are chairmen and deputy chairmen of the gorrayispolkoms; 2 women are ministers and 10 are deputy ministers; 27 women are chairmen and secretaries of oblast councils of trade unions and republic and oblast trade union committees; 70 women are Komsomol obkom, gorkom, and raykom secretaries; 13 women have been elected deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 126 have been elected deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the Kirgiz SSR; and 13,810 have been elected deputies to the local Soviets of People's Deputies.

Comrade Usubaliyev then said that as a result of the atmosphere of careful concern and confidence in cadres which has become established in the party in combination with great party exactingness toward them for their work, the turnover of cadres is decreasing. Today the movement of workers takes place only when this is a result of the interests of work and the necessity for strengthening one or another sector. As a result, more than 55 percent of the first secretaries, 39 percent of the second secretaries, and 50 percent of the secretaries of the republic's city and rayon party committees have been in their jobs for more than three years. Longer periods have been worked by: 41 percent of the section chiefs of the gorkoms and raykoms, and 43 percent of the chairmen of the gorrayispolkoms. In 1979 around 70 percent of the kolkhoz chairmen had a seniority on a single farm of more than three years. The composition of the leading cadres of the sovkhoses has become more stable.

The practical realization of the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress regarding an improvement of work with cadres has made it possible to raise the level of the party direction of economic and cultural construction. The work of party organizations to carry out economic, sociopolitical, and educational tasks has become more purposeful. Of inestimable value for us here is the decree of the CC CPSU "On the Work of the Party Organizations of Kirgizia in Admitting to the Party and Educating Candidate Members of the CPSU." In carrying out the decision of the CC, the republic's party organization has increased its fighting capacities, its influence on all of the sectors of economic and cultural construction has grown, and the vanguard role of communists in work and public life has become stronger.

During the period of the Tenth Five-Year Plan which has passed all of the branches of the republic's economy and culture developed in a planned and dynamic manner, and fuller use was made of internal production reserves.

During the years 1976-1979 almost 15 billion rubles of industrial output, or 3.8 million rubles more than during the same period of the Ninth

Five-Year Plan, was produced. More than 150 industrial enterprises successfully fulfilled their assignments for the four years of the five-year plan for output growth rates. Fixed capital in the economy came to more than 12 million rubles, which is 27 percent more than existed during the first four years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Fifteen large industrial objects and 35 new shops at operating enterprises were built and put into operation.

Agriculture is developing in a planned manner. During the four years its gross output came to 5.7 billion rubles, which is 534 million rubles, or 10 percent, more than during the corresponding period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The average annual production of grain increased by 27 percent, and last year came to 1,549,000 tons, having exceeded the plan stipulated by a decision of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kirgizia for the end of the five-year plan. This was achieved solely on the basis of increasing yields which rose by 8 quintals and came to 37 quintals of grain per hectare on irrigated lands. The republic coped with its assignments for the four years of the five-year plan for the sale to the state of all types of agricultural output, except meat. During the four years the state was sold: 1,145,000 tons of grain, 835,000 tons of cotton, 296,000 tons of potatoes, 959,200 tons of vegetables, 358,700 tons of fruits and berries, 168,000 tons of melons, 168,000 tons of grapes, 133,600 tons of tobacco leaf, 1,617,000 tons of milk, 989 million eggs, and 158,000 tons of wool. All of this is more than the established assignments. The republic fell short of its plan by 53,000 tons of livestock and poultry meat (in live weight), although the state was sold 827,000 tons -- 68,000 tons, or 9 percent, more than in the four years of the preceding five-year plan. In addition, the herds of all types of productive livestock increased by almost 1 million head.

During the four years 3.7 billion rubles in capital investments was utilized from all financing sources, or 500 million rubles more than the corresponding period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Fixed capital worth 3.5 billion rubles was put into operation, or 18 percent more than during the four years of the preceding five-year plan.

The well-being of the republic's workers is improving. National income increased by 16.4 percent, which is 2.2 million rubles more than during the corresponding period of the past five-year plan. More than 4 million square meters of housing was put into operation, and the network of schools, kindergartens, hospitals, and cultural institutions was substantially expanded.

However, the reporter emphasized, our successes in fulfilling our economic and social program would have been even more substantial if there had not been serious shortcomings and errors in such a decisive element of party

leadership as the selection, placement, and education of cadres and the strengthening of party and state discipline. We must speak about all of this today at our Plenum in full voice.

What is the chief shortcoming in our work with cadres? In the fact that not all of our party committees have learned a strict and absolute compliance with the Leninist principles of selecting cadres on the basis of political and practical qualities. In some places people forget how the political and practical qualities of workers who are promoted to leading posts have to be defined. And I think it will not be superfluous if I provide even a brief reminder of this today.

Profound ideological convictions, boundless devotion to the cause of communism, a knowledge of Marxist-Leninist science, energy and staunchness in the struggle to implement the party's policy and the complete use of one's strength and knowledge to serve the people -- these are the characteristic features of the political qualities of our cadres. When it is a matter of the practical qualities of cadres, the reporter noted, one has to consider whether they have the necessary general educational and professional training and work experience, whether they add to their knowledge, possess a feeling for the new, know how to organize harmonious work in a collective, and whether they show an inflexible will, ambition, persistence, and initiative in their work. It has to be added to what has been said that workers who are entrusted with the leadership of the people have to be marked by such moral qualities as great self-discipline, honesty, conscientiousness, modesty and simplicity, a sense of principle and exactingness toward themselves and their workmates, and, at the same time, accessibility to and concern for people and responsiveness to their needs and requirements.

During the last four years a substantial number of workers who were in the schedule of the CC, the obkoms, the gorkoms, and the raykoms were released from their duties for various negative reasons. As a check shows, the political, practical, and moral qualities of these workers were studied in a superficial way and sometimes an unprincipled approach was shown to their promotion to responsible jobs. Here are a few examples.

In the Bazar-Kurganskiy party raykom in a single year the first and second secretaries Chykiyev and Prygunov were released for having compromised themselves. However, the Oshskiy obkom did not call anyone to party responsibility for the unobjective characterizations and recommendations for these people when they were promoted to leading posts.

In recommending Comrade Sharshabayev to be the director of the sovkhos imeni the 22nd Party Congress in Issyk-Kul'skiy Rayon, the Issyk-Kul'skiy obkom and the Ministry of Agriculture at first recommended him

as a good specialist and production organizer. But around two years later it was noted: "...the state of affairs on the sovkhos have gotten even worse...he has turned out to be a poor production organizer and an unzealous and careless leader...."

This characterization was signed by the then Minister of Agriculture Comrade S. Turaunov. The question arises: Is it possible that Sharshebayev got spoiled immediately after he was appointed director? And in the past, when he was the chairman of two kolkhozes, was he good then? No, then also, as a check has shown, he directed the farms poorly. It has to be said frankly: In this case the leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture, having forgotten the party's demands regarding the selection of cadres, gave a talentless worker complete control over the sovkhos.

At the end of 1977 the Alamedinskiy raykom excluded the director of the sovkhos "Alamedin" Kozubekov from the party and removed him from his job "for unparty-like behavior, insincerity, impartiality, and gross violations of financial discipline." How did he come to the position of director of such a large farm? After all, it was known to the Minister of Agriculture (at that time Comrade Umuraliyev) that Kozubekov, while still the director of the "Dzhangli-Dzhol" sovkhos engaged in unworthy deeds. Let us note frankly that here an incorrect position was occupied by Comrade Kandakov -- the Secretary of the Oshskiy obkom -- and Comrade Aliyev -- the former First Secretary of the Dzhangli-Dzhol'skiy raykom -- who gave a laudatory recommendation to Kozubekov.

Unfortunately, there are quite a few such cases.

The faulty practice still occurs of shifting workers who have compromised themselves and not justified the trust put in them from one leadership job to another. The Ala-Bukinskiy raykom (Comrade Dzhapliyev) suffers especially from this. Four years ago the chief of the rayon veterinary station Boronbayev was removed from his job and given a strict party punishment for violations of financial discipline, weakening the work of the veterinary service, and for moral depravity; but two years later, on the basis of a recommendation of the same raykom, he was elected secretary of the party committee of the "Oktyabr" sovkhos. This same raykom recommended as secretary of the party committee of the "Kirgizstan" kolkhoz Shatmanov who had at one time also been removed from his previous job for unworthy behavior.

Every communist, especially a leader, has to bear personal responsibility for the promotion of cadres. A recommendation for a worker who is being promoted to a responsible job has to be objective and principled. The strictest party discipline has to be applied to those who litter leadership cadres by superficially and unobjectively evaluating the qualities and the suitability of workers for promotion to responsible posts.

It must not be forgotten that a solicitous and respectful attitude toward cadres in combination with a high level of exactingness in no way means that people who are unconscientious about their duties, work without initiative, and, as they say, do not pull their weight, can be kept endlessly at leadership posts. The art of cadre work consists in finding good people who are mature in their political, practical, and moral qualities and in placing them at important sectors of party, state, economic, and cultural construction. And not merely to find them, but to carefully educate such cadres, to keep constant track of their growth, and to caution them against incorrect steps and errors in their work and behavior.

If party cadres are punctual in revealing shortcomings in work with cadres and if they criticize them in a principled way and eliminate them, workers become more permanent and work more successfully. And where there is no systematic control over work with leadership cadres, party committees are frequently compelled to draw organizational conclusions -- to remove people from work. As we know, there are quite a few examples of this. This is not what we need, comrades. We have to eliminate this serious shortcoming in cadre work everywhere and as rapidly as possible.

Especial worries, Comrade Usubaliyev continued, are being caused by the low level of work on the selection, placement, and education of workers who are on the schedule of the ministries, state committees, and other republic economic agencies. The CC sections, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the party are not carrying out the necessary control over this important sector, and the work of selecting cadres has been entirely entrusted to the ministries and departments themselves. And this is leading to many miscalculations and errors.

During the four years of the five-year plan in the Ministry of Food Industry (Comrade Usmanov) all of the enterprise directors and chief engineers have been fully replaced and, moreover, many of them have been removed for negative reasons. The same kind of abnormal situation has developed in the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry. Here more than 60 percent of all of the engineering and technical workers have been replaced.

I shall cite only certain examples which testify to a careless and, sometimes, irresponsible attitude toward the selection of cadres. In August 1978 the former Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry Comrade Suyetov appointed as Deputy Director of the Tokmak Meat Combine Konorev who, as it later became clear, had in the past been convicted four times for theft, abuses, and hooliganism. And only after sharp signals from his place of work was the ministry compelled to remove him from his job. In addition, this fact was not given a principled evaluation; moreover, the ministry dismissed Konorev from his job allegedly at his own wish.

Despite a number of important decisions which were made by the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia, we have not yet been able to achieve a serious improvement in work with cadres in construction organizations. There is a hurried promotion of workers to responsible jobs here and a great amount of frequent replacements, which gives rise to a lack of personal responsibility and irresponsibility in work, undermines confidence in leaders, destabilizes production and labor discipline, and leads, in the final analysis, to the disruption of state plans.

During the four years in ten trusts of the Ministry of Construction, nine managers and the same number of chief engineers were replaced. In Trust No. 1 alone the managers and chief engineers were changed three times, and, moreover, two of the managers were removed from their jobs for poor leadership. In 49 construction organizations of the "Kirgiz Kolkhozstroy" Association 50 chiefs and 57 chief engineers were replaced. The situation is no better in the organizations of the Ministry of Rural Construction where during these years 23 leaders of trusts, mobile mechanized columns, and enterprises were released from their jobs.

Quite a few other examples of an unserious attitude toward the selection of cadres can be cited. In 1976 the appointment as deputy chief of the division of mechanization, power engineering, and transportation of the Ministry of Construction was given to a certain Svistun who had an unconscientious attitude toward his work. Despite this, he was sent as director of the ZhBI-2 Plant where he completely ruined matters and was released. But now for some reason he has found himself in the post of Deputy Manager of the "Issyk-Kul'stroy" Trust. Here also he is being given negative characterization for his work. One's attention is also struck by the fact that during the 21 years of his work career Svistun has changed his place of work 13 times.

Nikolayev was appointed as Chief of the Northern mobile mechanized column of the "Kirgizkolkhozstroy" Association. A check has established that Nikolayev is an arrant rascal who at one time was convicted for stealing socialist property; moreover, making use of the gullibility of certain of our leaders, he got into the party and into leadership jobs in construction organizations through deception. He messed up the work of the Kemina interkolkhoz construction organization where he engaged in various deceptions, and as Chief of the Northern Mechanized Column which was building the "Kirgizkolkhozstroy" Timber Enterprise in Irkutskaya Oblast he committed a new crime -- he wrote 109,000 rubles worth of upward distortions on the amounts of constructions and installation work which had been performed. With his participation physical assets worth 13,000 rubles were stolen. Now all of the guilty parties are being brought to criminal court. One is amazed by the fact that Nikolayev's criminal actions were not stopped in time by the chairman of the "Kirgizkolkhozstroy" Association Comrade Bychek and his deputies.

There are major shortcomings in construction organizations in work with engineering and technical workers. At the present time around 1500 people with practical experience are working in the job of specialist. At the same time, almost 500 construction specialists with higher and secondary specialized educations are employed in worker's jobs.

Comrade Usubaliyev emphasized that such instances occur because the leaders in the party organizations of construction ministries and departments do poor work on studying cadres and their political, practical, and moral qualities and do not seek among our large detachment of young specialists the most capable people who could be carefully developed and advanced to responsible jobs. In essence, the party gorkoms and raykoms do not conduct educational work with the chiefs, chief engineers, and other workers of construction and installation administrations and mobile mechanized columns. Is this not one of the reasons why the contingent of leading workers in construction organizations is, as a rule, unstable and why they are frequently changed without justification?

The leaders of the Ministry of Motor Vehicle Roads are permitting important shortcomings in cadre work. It is sufficient to observe that at the present time in the ministry as a whole more than 600 practical workers are working in engineering and technical jobs. At the same time, 830 specialists with a secondary and higher education are employed in worker's jobs. No work is done to improve the knowledge of practical workers.

The level of work on the selection of agricultural cadres does not yet fully correspond to the demands of the 25th Party Congress and of the July (1978) Plenum of the CC CPSU. Slow work is being done on solving the problems of strengthening lagging farms with experienced cadres, and in our republic there are still quite a few of them. As the result of errors in work with cadres, during the last four years 8 chiefs of agricultural administrations and 52 sovkhos directors and kolkhoz chairmen have been released from their jobs both for inefficiency and for abuses of their official position.

The reporter then spoke about the necessity for a serious improvement of work with cadres in the institutions and agencies of public education, science, culture, health care, trade, law and order, and others.

The Ministry of Culture has not taken the necessary measures to supply clubs and libraries with qualified cadres. An acute shortage is being felt of qualified cadres of conductors, theater directors, and artists. More than 50 percent of the workers of the republic's cultural institutions do not have a specialized education.

Serious shortcomings are allowed in the selection of school leaders. Last year alone 480 school directors and their deputies were replaced in the republic. During the last three years 80 percent of the school directors were replaced in Alamedinskiy Rayon, and more than half of them were replaced in Kara-Suyskiy, Uzgenskiy, and Sokulukskiy Rayons and in the city of Frunze.

It is known that a full return can only be obtained from a worker with high qualifications. This applies to all cadres, especially to scientific cadres. Yet, in the republic as a whole, around 40 percent of our senior scientific workers alone -- and these are people upon whom the basic burden of scientific work is put -- do not have a scholarly degree. There are even more senior scientific workers without scholarly degrees in the institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture. It is absolutely abnormal that among the scientific workers of the Orgochorskiy, Tyan'-Shan'skiy, Issyk-Kul'skiy and Oshskiy Experimental Stations there are almost no specialists with scholarly degrees.

In the selection of workers an important role is played by a cadre reserve. The creation of a reserve has to be regarded as important party work which requires lively organizational work. Certain party committees have accumulated positive experience in this matter. Approval has to be given to the work practice of the party committees of the city of Frunze where a deep and comprehensive study is made of people who are slated for promotion, a careful watch is kept over their practical work, and the results of these observations are analyzed. Many of these workers are enlisted into active participation in preparing Plenums, buro meetings, meetings of the aktiv, and scientific practical conferences, and they are given other public commissions.

However, the work on forming a cadre reserve is not organized properly everywhere. In many party committees the cadre reserve is created formally. Constant and purposeful work is not conducted with the comrades who are registered in the reserve and their training and education on the basis of the best examples is poorly organized. Is this not indicated by the fact that in the republic as a whole during the four years only ten percent of our new leaders were promoted from the reserve, while many party committees of Oshskaya Oblast, and the Tokmak gorkom and Chuyskiy and Sokulukskiy raykoms promoted even a smaller percentage.

Comrade Usubaliyev then went on to say that in solving cadre problems it is necessary to have a wide compliance with collegiality and party principle. The members of a party committee buro have to have a deep knowledge of the virtues and shortcomings of a worker who is being promoted in order to make the right decisions and eliminate possible errors. One other thing should also be noted. There are frequent cases

of an unobjective approach to drawing up documents on a worker. If a worker is promoted he is praised in every way and there is complete silence about his weak points and shortcomings. On the other hand, when a proposal is made to release the same person from his job only negative things are said about him. A lack of objectivity in characterizing workers by no means fosters their correct education.

In order to avoid misassessments in work with cadres the practical, political, and moral qualities of workers have to be studied deeply and comprehensively and in good time and the opinion of party organizations and labor collectives about them has to be learned not in a formal manner, but in essence and in detail.

This kind of approach to selecting cadres has been approved in the decree of the CC CPSU "On the Work of the Party Agencies of the Kirgiz SSR in Selecting, Placing, and Educating Leading and Engineering and Technical Cadres in Construction." It is emphasized in it: "It is necessary to be strictly guided by Lenin's theses to the effect that in promoting cadres to leadership positions party agencies have to take account of their conscientiousness, political maturity, knowledge, and organizational abilities. In addition, the main attention has to be given to checking a worker in actual work and to knowing the opinion of him held by communists and his work mates. Promotion to a leadership job has to be preceded by an objective and careful examination of the worker's virtues and shortcomings."

An Improvement of the System of Training and Retraining Cadres

In guiding ourselves by the decisions of the 25th Party Congress, Comrade Gorbachev said, we have to continue to improve the work of training and retraining cadres.

Such a practice as the creation at party committees of a wide network of permanent courses for the retraining of party and government workers has completely justified itself. Every year more than 500 workers undergo retraining in courses at the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia, while, in all, since the 25th Party Congress around 2,000 people have received advanced training here.

In recent years there has been the practice of a training period at the CC and the party obkoms for the responsible workers of the gorkoms and raykoms and for the secretaries of the primary party organizations. We have to improve this work in every way.

Major measures are being carried out in the republic to train economic and cultural specialists. We have created and have in operation a harmonious system of public education which is successfully carrying out

the task of training and communist education of the younger generation and of the preparation of qualified specialists for the various spheres of economic and social life.

Specialist training is being carried out by 10 higher and 41 secondary specialized educational institutions in which more than 103,000 people are studying. During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan our vuzes and tekhnikums have prepared almost 80,000 specialists, including more than 32,000 with a higher education. The total number of specialists during this time increased by more than 20 percent and at the present time there are more than 257,000 of them.

Measures have been worked out and are being implemented in our republic to supply schools with qualified teacher cadres. In particular, in view of the increased need for Russian language and literature teachers, admissions in this specialty have been expanded at the appropriate faculties of the humanities vuzes and a special vuz has been opened -- a pedagogical institute of Russian language and literature. I believe that the opening of the new vuz will not only improve the provisioning of the republic's national schools with Russian language and literature teachers, but will also promote a rise in the level of methodological and scientific research in this field and will help to create stable textbooks and teaching aides in this subject in Kirgiz schools. This will undoubtedly promote a further improvement in the teaching and study of the Russian language in all of the republic's educational institutions and a rise in the level of training for specialists and workers in the mass occupations.

The reporter then analyzed the situation with the training of middle-echelon agricultural cadres.

As the result of the specialization and concentration of production which has been intensively carried out in the republic, animal husbandry sections and cropping teams have now turned into large production subdivisions. In order to lead such a subdivision special knowledge and experience is needed, as well as constant persistent studies.

In accordance with the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, plans for the training, advanced training, and permanency of middle-echelon cadres which have been approved by a Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia have been worked out and are being implemented everywhere in the republic. Management schools with annual admissions of 450 people have been created at the Frunze and Osh Agricultural tekhnikums. More than 1,000 specialists have undergone training here. Most of them are successfully working as the leaders of production subdivisions.

Many middle-echelon workers who have a general education and an incomplete secondary education are studying in correspondence courses in vuzes and tekhnikums. The replacement of practical workers with agricultural specialists is being steadily carried out.

Today more than 7,400 specialists with a higher and secondary specialized education are working as department managers and team leaders in cropping and as chiefs in animal husbandry farms on kolkhoses and sovkholes. During the four years their number has doubled.

Correct steps are being taken by those party committees which involve the leaders of production subdivisions into active public political work. Thus, 177 farm chiefs, team leaders, and department managers have been elected to the obkoms and raykoms, more than 1,000 are members of the party committees and party bureaus of primary party organizations, and 1400 are deputies to local Soviets.

The improvement of the qualitative composition of middle-echelon leaders is having a favorable influence on the state of affairs on the farms. For example, the average milk yield per cow on the dairy farms of the rayons of republic subordination where these sectors are headed by specialists is 201 kilograms higher than on farms which are led by practical workers. In 7 of the cotton sowing rayons of Oshskaya Oblast more than 400 of the 900 cotton growing teams are led by agricultural specialists. In these teams the cotton yield is almost 2 quintals greater than in teams led by practical workers.

Thus, life itself is urgently dictating the necessity for a thorough rise in the level of the knowledge and professional training of all cadres, including middle-echelon leaders.

Yet, the measures which have been mapped out to train middle-echelon cadres and to increase their qualifications are not being fully carried out. As a result, although the number of practical workers in agriculture decreased during the four years, it did not decrease by much -- from 53 to 51 percent. The situation is exceptionally bad in Narynskaya and Issyk-Kul'skaya oblasts and in Panfilovskiy, Issyk-Atinskiy, Kantskiy, and Ala'skiy rayons. In Ala-Bukinskiy Rayon one-third of the middle-echelon leaders are practical workers. It is not surprising that on most of the rayon's farms the standard of conducting cropping and animal husbandry is low.

Major shortcomings are being permitted in the use of specialists. Suffice it to say that in agriculture at the present time a substantial number of agronomists, veterinarian doctors and technicians, zootechnicians, and mechanical engineers are not working in their specialties.

Serious shortcomings are still taking place in the work of educational institutions themselves and in the organization of the instructional and educational process in them. The vuzes have not fulfilled their plan for the four years of the current five-year plan for the graduation of specialists. One of the reasons for this is the large amount of weeding out of students. On account of it, during the four years the economy failed to obtain more than 2,000 specialists with a higher education.

At the same time, it has to be noted that many local party, government, and economic agencies are not showing the necessary concern for the efficient use and the permanency of the graduates of vuzes and tekhnikums and for creating the necessary cultural and domestic conditions for them, which leads to labor turnover. In Oshskaya Oblast, for example, half of the doctors who were assigned there during the last four years have left.

In speaking about the tasks in the work of improving the training of cadres, the reporter pointed to the necessity for the adoption by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education, its leaders, and also by the party organizations of the vuzes and tekhnikums of the necessary measures to fundamentally improve the instructional and educational process and to strengthen relations with production. It is necessary to sharply increase the rates of the training and advanced training of middle-echelon specialists so as to completely finish with this work in the next five-year plan. We have the capacities for doing this. At the present time 7,700 people are studying in our agricultural tekhnikums and 3,000 students are in the institute. This is a large army of future specialists. And our task is to make correct use of them and to create all of the conditions so that each one is able to make full use of his knowledge, to find himself in his work, and to become permanent in the village.

More than 98 percent of the cargoes in the republic are carried by motor vehicle transport. This is an important sector of the economy; however, an acute shortage of engineering and technical workers and drivers is constantly being felt at transportation enterprises. As a result, practically the whole of the republic's motor vehicle transport works in a single shift.

The republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan have to consider and solve the problems of training cadres of specialists and drivers for motor vehicle transport. It would be useful to open day divisions on the basis of the Osh evening faculty of the polytechnical institute and the branch of the motor vehicle road tekhnikum.

As is known, every specialist has to complete advanced training courses once in six years. We have established 30 base farms for the training of young specialists and for practical experience for the students of the advanced training faculties and schools. These farms have to be made such that there is something to learn there. Yet, their instructional production base is very weak. Gosplan and the appropriate republic ministries and local party and government agencies have to give serious attention to this.

It is necessary to raise the level of the organization and of the granting of certification. A new cycle of certification for specialists, including middle-echelon leaders, has now begun. It has to be organized on the proper level, taken under constant party control, and used as an important means for increasing the political maturity, practical qualifications, and creative activeness of specialists.

Local party and government agencies and the leaders of industrial enterprises and construction organizations, and also of kolkhozes and sovkhoses are not showing much concern for the special-purpose training of cadres. Suffice it to say that in the agricultural institute, for example, students who are studying on the basis of kolkhoz monies come to only 12 percent of the total number of students, while literally they represent isolated individuals in other vuzes.

After having pointed to the necessity for the training in vuzes and tekhnikums of the specialists which are needed by every rayon, farm, and enterprise and of deepening for these purposes the contacts between enterprises and farms and educational institutions, the reporter considered the problems of strengthening the material base of the vuzes and tekhnikums.

In 1976 the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia and the republic's Council of Ministers adopted a special decree on this question. However, through the fault of clients and contracting construction organizations the assignments defined by this decree are not being entirely fulfilled. Moreover, the leaders of individual ministries and departments are not showing the necessary interest in this matter. For example, the Ministry of Water Resources and the Main Administration for Kirgiz Water Construction are not taking measures to strengthen the instructional and material base of their polytechnical tekhnikum. And this at a time when we are experiencing a great shortage of hydro-technicians, agricultural machinists, and other workers who service irrigation cropping.

Apparently, the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia and the Council of Ministers should again consider the question of the course of the realization of this decree and hold those who are disrupting the

fulfillment of the established assignments strictly responsible. The further growth of the republic's economic potential, Comrade Usubaliyev continued, and the successful realization of the economic tasks which have been set by the party depend to a large extent upon providing all of the branches of the economy with highly qualified cadres of workers. The educational institutions of vocational and technical education are the chief base for training them. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan alone vocational and technical schools assigned 112,000 young workers with 220 specialties to the republic's economy. The instructional and material base of vocational and technical schools is being strengthened and during the last decade their number has almost doubled. The qualitative composition of the engineering teachers of the vocational and technical schools is being improved.

It is gratifying to note that beginning with the new academic year the republic's system of vocational and technical education will be one of the first in the country to completely shift to the training of worker cadres with a secondary education, as is stipulated by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

However, we are still making insufficient use of the system of vocational and technical education for training cadres in the mass occupations. The fact is that the present instructional and material base of the schools does not permit an expansion of the training of worker cadres, and the construction of new vocational and technical education facilities is being performed in an extremely unsatisfactory manner; during the four years the monies which have been allocated for these purposes were utilized only at the level of 57 percent.

The construction and base ministries and departments have to constantly provide the necessary assistance to the system of vocational and technical education in strengthening its instructional and material base. It is necessary to create vocational and technical schools and tekhnikums in every branch of the economy and to develop the system of their branches and evening and shift divisions. I shall cite only one example to confirm this necessity. At the beginning of the 1979-1980 wintering period there was a shortage of around 1,000 shepherds in the republic; they were not being trained anywhere, and the previous schools for their training had been eliminated by the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Comrade Kasendeyev). The old, experienced cadres are leaving for a deserved rest, and we are not training young ones. As a result, of the total number of shepherds, only 1250 people have undergone special training.

In order to solve the problem of training cadres of shepherds five to six rural vocational and technical schools should be created in the republic where shepherds would be able to obtain the specialty of

mechanization expert, shearer, inseminator, and veterinarian hygienist. This is extremely necessary. Without skilled cadres we cannot ensure that such a highly important branch of animal husbandry as sheep breeding which contains more than 10 million head will be conducted on a modern level.

Party and government agencies have to establish daily control over the course of the construction of vocational and technical education facilities.

It is necessary to improve the effectiveness of all of the forms of vocational orientation work, to increase the role of base enterprises in this, strengthen the interrelations between schools and vocational and technical schools, and to provide the vocational and technical schools with a full complement of high quality students in good time.

The problem of making the graduates of vocational and technical schools permanent in production is an acute one. In recent years their permanency level has not exceeded 70 percent, while at the enterprises of the light and food industry and in construction organizations is even lower.

There are many serious shortcomings in the work on making cadres of mechanization specialists permanent. Good production and domestic conditions are not being created everywhere for our young mechanization specialists.

Gosplan and the ministries and departments have to make a deep analysis of the schedule of specialties in the schools, and define one for each educational institution on the basis of the actual need for concrete occupations by one or another branch and in the cities and rayons.

Having emphasized that the chief condition for training highly qualified specialists is providing educational institutions with trained teacher cadres, Comrade Usubaliyev analyzed the state of affairs in this work sector.

Future doctors, engineers, and teachers have to grow and be educated in an atmosphere of creative search. The tone here, of course, has to be set by those who teach them and inculcate in them a love for their chosen specialty. However, the training of teacher cadres, especially with high qualifications, is being conducted poorly. Thus, during the last ten years only three doctoral dissertations have been defended in the Frunze Polytechnical Institute (Comrade Zhuravlev). Moreover, in certain departments only one or two candidates in sciences are working. All of this, of course, is having a negative influence on the level of instructional and educational work in the institute.

There are too few highly qualified teachers who have a higher education in the vocational and technical schools, and their frequent replacement is permitted.

Party, government, economic, and planning agencies, the Ministry of Higher Educational Institutions and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education have to show constant concern for strengthening the vuzes and tekhnikums with experienced teachers and the vocational and technical schools with qualified administrative and engineering teacher cadres and to create the necessary conditions for their fruitful work.

The CC at one time charged Gosplan (Comrades Begafilyev and Dikambayev) to participate with the appropriate ministries and departments in examining and solving the problem of the training of engineering teachers in agriculture and polytechnical institutes. The solution of this important problem has to be sped up.

A great deal of work will have to be done in the training of cadres. And the degree to which the problem of providing the economy with highly qualified cadres will be solved will depend upon how seriously and circumstantially our republic ministries and departments and party and government agencies work on improving the work of our vuzes, tekhnikums, and vocational and technical schools and upon how deeply they analyze the reasons which are hindering young specialists from becoming permanent in their work. This is a key problem upon whose solution the fate of the further development of the economy and culture of Kirgizstan depends.

Establish a Spirit of Creativity, Strict Exactingness, and Solid Organization and Practicality

The chief demand which the party makes upon cadres, Comrade Usubaliyev continued, is a high level of responsibility for their work, the execution of party and government decisions, unity of words and deeds, and the mastery of modern methods of leadership based on a Leninist style of work.

Only by persistently mastering modern methods of management and a Leninist work style can our cadres successfully carry out the party's economic and social policies. The fruitful work of the CC CPSU, its Politburo, and personally of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev is a model for us in all respects. The Central Committee teaches cadres to master a Leninist style in work and to seek to bring about its wide establishment in all of the spheres of party, state, economic, and social activity.

We have to see to it that every communist leader, no matter what work he performs, always remembers his great responsibility for the work he has been given, serves as an example of organization, and strictly complies with party and state discipline. He has to possess such indispensable qualities as the ability to unite a collective, to create an atmosphere of creativity and search in it, and to be intolerant toward irresponsibility and complacency in work and toward a carefree attitude toward one's job. The personal example of a leading worker, his sense of principle, and his independence and purposefulness in work is a great and frequently decisive force in realizing decisions which have been made and in carrying out state plans.

It should be noted that most of the republic's party committees are doing a great deal to cultivate precisely this kind of approach to the performance of their duties in leaders and in all communists. Addresses by leaders containing reports on how matters stand in the sectors led by them and on what kind of concrete personal contribution each of them has made to the five-year plan have become firmly established in the practice of their work. And many collectives have achieved large successes in accomplishing the social and economic tasks which were defined by the 25th CPSU Congress.

We know that our plans are the main instrument in realizing the party's economic policy and in improving the welfare of the people. Yet, as was noted at the November (1979) Plenum of the CC CPSU, the planned indicators to increase production efficiency and labor productivity and improve output quality are by no means achieved everywhere. Capacities are not being used in full measure and contract commitments are broken.

Unfortunately, every year in our republic 8 to 10 percent of our industrial enterprises, almost half of our construction organizations, and one-fourth of our transportation organizations do not fulfill their state plans.

The enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry have been working unrhythmically for a long time (Comrades Satarov and Sinyavskiy). Around 1300 specialists with the highest qualifications are working in the ministry's system; in addition, every year 100 young specialists arrive here. All of this, it would seem, should be a reliable basis for efficient work by the enterprises. However, the situation is different. Of 25 industrial enterprises, 12 sold less output last year than in 1978, and 32 million rubles worth of products failed to be supplied to trade organizations. The quality of the goods produced is being improved slowly.

The work style and methods of the ministry's apparatus and of its leaders suffer from serious shortcomings: there is no deep analysis of the state

of affairs, the fulfillment of orders and decisions is practically not controlled by anybody, and principled exactingness is frequently substituted for by general calls to struggle against shortcomings.

Or let us also take such a lagging branch as construction. The concrete direction of capital construction in the republic has been put in charge of Moiseyev, Kuznetsov, Kondrashev, Vasil'chenko, Bychek, and Bezsmertnyy. It cannot be doubted that there are definite difficulties which are holding back the development rates of this branch. At the same time, let us say it candidly, the above-named comrades are not doing everything to efficiently correct the extremely unsatisfactory situation which has developed here.

During the four years construction organizations failed to fulfill more than 165 million rubles worth of construction and installation work, including 36 million rubles worth by the organizations of the Ministry of Rural Construction and 19 million rubles worth by the republic's "Kirgizkolkhozstroy" Association; that is, a considerable number of residential houses, schools, industrial and agricultural enterprises, and cultural and domestic facilities have remained uncommissioned.

Quite a lot of truancy, idle time, and failures to appear at work with administration permission are permitted in construction organizations. The elimination of only a half of these losses would make it possible to carry out millions of rubles worth of additional construction and installation work.

There are serious shortcomings in educational work with cadres in the Frunze railroad division. The responsibility of subdivision leaders for their work sectors has been lowered here. Having recently examined the state of affairs in the Frunze railroad division, the bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia has severely punished its leaders for major shortcomings in their work. I believe that Comrade Ivanov and Soodonbekov will draw the proper conclusions.

Not all is well with the fulfillment of the state plan in agriculture. During the four years of the five-year plan not a single time were the plans for the sale to the state of the following agricultural products fulfilled: Tonskiy Rayon failed to provide the state with 2,234 tons of meat, Chuyskiy -- 2,456 tons of milk, Keminskiy -- 5,212 tons of meat, and 1,018 tons of milk, and Kalininskiy -- 3,844 tons of meat and more than 2,000 tons of potatoes. Having failed to provide the state with 3,700 tons of meat Tyan'-Shan'skiy Rayon also reduced its herds of all types of livestock during these years. Can agriculture really be led in this way? But Comrades Dzhaparov, Vasil'chenko, Beonev, Kamalov, and Osorov came to the leadership of the party organization of these organizations not today and not yesterday; they have been working here during the entire five-year plan, and some of them have been working here even longer.

Nor can one avoid making some complaints against the work of such industrial enterprises of union subordination as the control and measuring instruments and "Torgmash" plants whose leaders have permitted a serious lagging behind the assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. A large part of the responsibility here lies with the Frunze gorkom and the Sokulukskiy raykom which have been carrying out poor control over the state of affairs in these collectives. At the same time, it has to be noted that despite the repeated requests of the CC and the Council of Ministers of the republic, the Main Administrations of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry under whose management the above enterprises are have not been delving deeply into their work, and frequently change planning assignments without providing for their fulfillment with the corresponding material and technical resources.

The republic is experiencing an acute shortage of furniture, and even the minimal needs of the population of the areas which have suffered from natural disasters are not being met. This is explained by the lagging of the "Kirgizmebel" Association. The responsible parties here are, above all, its economic leaders and party committee, and also the Pervomayskiy raykom of the city of Frunze. At the same time, it would be impossible not to mention the lack of the necessary concern for this association by the USSR Ministry of Timber and Woodworking Industry. The Main Administration of this ministry has not been showing the necessary concern for the material and technical support for production and for replacing obsolete unproductive equipment.

A similar attitude is also being shown by the "Sredasugol'" Production Association (Comrade Leleko) and the "Razrezuglestroy" Trust (Comrade Ivanov) which are not giving the republic's coal mining enterprises the necessary assistance in the construction and commissioning of new facilities within the normed schedules. As a result, many coal enterprises have fallen seriously behind. Such an approach is making the work of miner collectives much more difficult; it is one of the reasons for high labor turnover and for the slow growth of labor qualifications.

There are quite a few examples of a failure to ensure the fulfillment of the assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. It turns out that the leaders who have been named in the report are not showing initiative and persistence in their work, are tolerant of shortcomings, and are accepting a serious lagging in the branches and areas led by them.

It is the duty of every leading worker to actively struggle for the implementation of the party's decisions and to ensure the fulfillment of state plans and a comprehensive increase in the efficiency of social production and the quality of work. And if a leader is politically mature, he will draw the necessary conclusions from every instance of a failure

to fulfill the plan, will take all of the measures which depend upon him, organize and mobilize people, make greater demands upon himself and upon them, and achieve success -- in the name of our general state interests. This is the only way to define the extent to which a leader is aware of his responsibility to the party and the people. There is no other criterion in this matter, and there cannot be.

The essence of all of our work to educate cadres under the present conditions consists in concentrating their attention on carrying out the general course of our party which is aimed at increasing the efficiency and quality of work.

"During the 1970s," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in his speech at a meeting with the voters of the Bauman Election District, "we have begun to turn our entire economy in the direction of intensive development, an improvement in efficiency and quality, and an emphasis on the final results of economic work. During the 1980s we are obliged to continue and complete this very important work which comprises the pivot of the party's economic strategy."

This pivotal task will be accomplished the more successfully the more consistently our cadres introduce scientific and technological progress and the achievements of advanced experience, improve the economic mechanism and planning, and, on this basis, seek to achieve high final economic results.

Now, when the Tenth Five-Year Plan is being completed, and when an improvement of the economic mechanism has been put on the agenda, there needs to be at all sectors a genuinely creative purposefulness and an ardent interest in the practical use of progressive innovations and of the achievements of advanced production workers. It is necessary to render a resolute and party-like judgment on those workers who perceive this demand of the party formally and only in words and who substitute verbiage for painstaking organizational and mass political work to introduce the advanced and the progressive.

The press, radio, and television have to be used more actively in this matter. Today they chiefly provide descriptions of advanced experience, but do not struggle actively for its introduction. The kind of approach should be established in newspapers, on the radio, and on television with which there will be regular reports of what has been introduced and where, and who has not introduced something and in a word, it is necessary to establish effective control over

Science has a great role in carrying out the party's economic strategy and scientific and technological progress. There are quite a few examples in our republic in which the development work of the republic's scientists

is rapidly introduced into production and produces a substantial economic effect.

Today, as never before, an overall approach in the work of scientific institutions is becoming especially important. The bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia has pointed in a number of its decisions to the necessity of making wide use in the republic's scientific institutions of the experience of the Ukrainian Academy and of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, an experience which has been approved by the CC CPSU, of an overall and special-purpose programmed solution of the applied scientific and technical problems which are advanced by life and by the practice of communist construction. Under our conditions, apart from everything else, this is connected with the formation of the Issyk-Kul'sko-Chuyskiy Territorial Production Complex whose base will be made up of the enormous mineral raw material, energy, and land resources of the eastern part of the republic. It can be said without exaggeration that a new stage is opening up in the development of the entire economic potential of Kirgizstan. Here, in addition to the rich deposits of minerals, there are enormous potential hydro-energy resources which will make it possible to produce more than 10 million kilowatt hours of electric energy a year. The possibilities will be created for the additional production of a large amount of agricultural output which, according to preliminary calculations, amounts to around 400 million rubles.

All of these large-scale operations have to be based on the results of extensive scientific research of a fundamental and applied character. The scientists of the republic's academy and branch institutions and vuzes will have to develop a special overall scientific and technical program for mastering the natural resources of the above region.

Of great importance in our work with cadres is cultivating in them a spirit of intolerance toward a local and departmental approach. Drift and local egotism -- this was V. I. Lenin's acute definition of localism. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev spoke at the November (1979) Plenum of the CC CPSU about the necessity for opposing the pressure of localism and departmentalism with greater firmness and of ridding ourselves of them more resolutely.

The struggle against localism and departmentalism has to be waged at every sector and with all accessible means. This will also be helped by the measures aimed at a further improvement of the economic mechanism. In realizing the demands of the November (1979) Plenum of the CC, it is necessary to increase the demands upon the leaders of all levels. This is a very important reserve for improving the party's direction for the economy.

We have not yet seen the end of such leaders who, instead of an active search for rational ways of developing production, attempt to create an imaginary prosperity by means of deceiving the state and of false distortions. This has become most widespread at the enterprises and organizations of the Ministries of Construction and Rural Construction, and at the Kirgizkolkhozstroy and the Glavkirgizvodstroy. All of the false distortions which have been made have been removed from the reporting and many of the people directly responsible for them have been brought to party and criminal responsibility. For instances of false distortions and deceptions the manager of the "Chuypromstroy" Trust of the Ministry of Construction Comrade Magay has been severely punished and relieved of his post.

The CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia will continue to give a strict and principled evaluation to such instances. Party and state agencies are obliged to wage an uncompromising struggle against this evil. Those who like false distortions and deceptions and those who protect them should be called to a strict account -- right up to exclusion from the party and criminal trials.

The CC CPSU rightly regards false distortions and deception as a deception of the party and state which inflicts not only material, but also social and moral damage, to our socialist society and it demands that not a single case of this kind remain without a principled evaluation and without practical conclusions.

Having pointed to the necessity for a resolute struggle against embezzlements and thefts in the economy, Comrade Usubaliyev subjected the state of affairs which has developed with the safekeeping of socialist property in the republic's State Committee for Forestry to sharp criticism. A check here has revealed numerous instances of upward distortions, deceptions, and direct appropriations. In the Keminskiy timber enterprise alone over a number of recent years 106,000 rubles worth of money, livestock, and physical assets has been stolen. The guilty parties have been condemned, but, as the investigative agencies have discovered, an unseemly role has been played in all of this by the leadership of the State Committee for Forestry, particularly its chairman Comrade Bekbayev. In spite of the opinion of the members of the collegium, every year he signed decisions on awarding bonuses to this timber enterprise while there was an actual fulfillment of the plans by it at the level of only 30 to 40 percent. The issuance of more than 43,000 rubles was sanctioned for the Keminskiy timber enterprise for such bonuses, including rewards for competition results and payments for the fulfillment of plans based on false documents.

How is one to describe this kind of behavior by Comrade Bekbayev? And can one believe that with this kind of leadership in the republic's

timber enterprises that state discipline in the fulfillment of plans and the safekeeping of the people's property will be ensured? One must also take note here of the lack of principle of the Deputy Chairman of the State Committee Comrade Kobrintsev and of other members of the collegium and of the Committee's party organization.

There is also a slowness of getting rid of embezzlements and thefts in trade organizations. A substantial number of workers are being called to account for embezzlement, theft, and violations of the rules of trade. However, the damage caused by embezzlers and thieves is not being fully compensated.

In recent years the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia has repeatedly discussed the problems of ensuring the safekeeping of socialist property in our economy. However, the leaders of certain ministries and departments, particularly, of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry have not yet drawn the necessary conclusions and have not taken the appropriate measures to rid enterprises of dishonest workers and to close all of the avenues for thefts.

Embezzlers have to be unmasked, but most important embezzlement and theft have to be prevented. And this can only be achieved by means of selecting honest and conscientious workers for materially responsible positions. Unfortunately, no matter how much we speak about this, there are still leaders who nevertheless admit dishonest people into the presence of valuables.

Letters are received by party and government agencies in which the writers indignantly report cases of bribery and extortion by individual officials. However, certain party, state, economic, and law protection agencies are still underestimating the full danger of this. For, these crimes are frequently committed by people who have the task of carrying out economic administrative and control and auditing functions. During the years 1976-1978 alone 10 auditors who took bribes were brought to criminal responsibility. Instances of an abuse of their official position also occur with individual workers of the law protection agencies. This testifies to the fact that the selection of workers and the demands made upon them in these agencies is not at the necessary level.

The immediate offenders who encroach upon public property, deceivers and distorters, and bribe-takers, Comrade Usuhaliyev said, are punished in our republic with full severity. And this is the way it must continue to be. But this is too little. Those leaders whose gullibility and irresponsibility create a favorable soil for the theft and embezzlement of state property have to be called to account on the basis of party principle.

In addition, such instances are not always and not everywhere discussed at meetings and collectives and subjected to sharp criticism in the press. Only when an intolerant public opinion has been created against theft, bribery, and deception will we be able to achieve the complete eradication of this evil -- a most dangerous enemy of socialist society.

The reporter then spoke about the necessity for organizing strict verification of execution and for developing criticism and self-criticism as very important factors in the correct education of cadres.

The control and verification of the execution of decisions which have been made, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 25th CPSU Congress, is a very important part of organizational work. This is a matter for every party, government, and economic leader, for every party agency, and for every primary party organization.

During the time which has passed since the 25th CPSU Congress, the bureau and secretariat of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia have examined 215 questions connected with the control and verification of the execution of decisions. The course of the accomplishment of the most important economic and social tasks is under the constant control of the CC. In addition, actual execution and its concrete results are the chief criterion for evaluating this work.

The fulfillment of decisions is removed from control only by the secretariat or by the bureau of the CC. In recent years the kind of practice has become established in which after the adoption of a decision, the sections of the CC immediately work out and implement concrete organizational measures connected with its realization.

Serious attention to the verification of execution is being given by the Issyk-Kul'skaya and Oshskaya oblast, the Frunzenskiy, Oshskiy, Dara-Kul'skiy, Tash-Kumyskiy city, the Oktyabr'skiy, Sverdlovskiy, Kochkovskiy, Talasskiy, and Tyupskiy rayon, and a number of other party committees.

However, a decision is still not always followed by the necessary work to carry it out. There are various reasons for this. But most frequently failures to carry out the decisions are connected with insufficient organizational work and with a weakening of the personal responsibility of cadres for their jobs.

In this connection, I shall cite one characteristic example. In 1976 the decree of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia and of the republic's Council of Ministers "On Measures to Advance the Economy and Culture and Improve the Well-Being of the Workers of Narynskaya Oblast" was adopted. Of course, definite work was performed to carry out this

decree. However, many of the planned measures have to this day not been realized. The oblast did not fulfill its plan for the four years for many indicators. This is explained above all by the poor organizational and political work of the party, government, and economic agencies of the oblast. But a large share of the responsibility here lies with the leaders of a number of republic ministries and departments. For they, especially the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Kondrashov) the Ministry of Construction (Comrade Kuznetsov) and the Kirgiz Union of Consumers' Societies (Comrade Amanov), did not ensure the fulfillment of the assignments established for them.

Experience shows that only in those places where control and verification is worked upon systematically, and not from occasion to occasion, is the attainment of goals reliably ensured. And in those places where this is quickly forgotten there occur, as a rule, misfires. This is what happened in the Aravanskiy raykom whose report was recently discussed in the CC.

While on the whole it makes correct decisions, the party raykom does not always reinforce them with the necessary organizational work and ensure the proper control over their fulfillment and it loses sight of the task of strengthening control by the primary party organizations. As a result, during the four years of the five-year plan the farms of the rayon failed to provide the state with around 3,000 tons of raw cotton. In addition, the quality of the output which is sold continues to remain very low, labor productivity and production profitability are decreasing, and the production of gross output is decreasing. All of this is having an effect upon the education of cadres. There was a thorough discussion of this entire matter at the buro of the CC. The first secretary of the raykom Comrade Akhunov gave assurances that the raykom and he, personally, would draw the proper conclusions from the CC's decision. As control over the fulfillment of the CC decision shows, the Aravanskiy raykom is now making great efforts to correct the state of affairs.

The Central Committee of our party is demanding from party committees that they make control over the fulfillment of party and government decisions more rigid. This was especially emphasized in the speech of the member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade K. U. Chernenko at a recent conference in the CC CPSU of the section chiefs of the CCs of the Communist Parties of the union republics and the kraykoms and obkoms.

Life teaches us that the education of cadres is inseparable from criticism and self-criticism. They are a tested means of preventing shortcomings and improving work.

A leader must not be protected against criticism, for to protect him against criticism, L. I. Brezhnev states, means to destroy him. He who ceases to perceive criticism is lost to the cause.

As the party teaches, criticism has to be friendly and sincere so that it calls for a readiness to immediately begin to correct errors and shortcomings.

During the period which has passed since the 25th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kirgizia the buro and secretariat of the CC have devoted constant attention to realizing the criticisms and proposals expressed at the 16th Congress, at Plenums, at meetings of the party-economic aktiv, and on the pages of the central and republic newspapers and magazines concerning party and government agencies and republic ministries and departments. The CC regards the realization of concrete measures on these questions as a component part of its organizational and party political work, and also of the work of all of the party committees and primary party organizations.

Many valuable proposals and comments were made at the report and election party meetings which took place in the fall of last year. During the course of the party meetings which discussed the tasks of communists in carrying out the decree of the CC CPSU "On a Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" more than 2,500 criticisms and proposals were made. All of them have been generalized in the appropriate party committees and for most of them the necessary measures have been and are being taken.

The course of the fulfillment of the criticisms and proposals of communists is regularly reported at the Plenums of the CC, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms.

Many party committees react correctly to criticism and seek to make it very effective. However, in a number of places too little is still being done to develop practical and constructive criticism and to create the necessary conditions for this. The Plenums of party committees and the meetings of primary party organizations do not always take place on the necessary level. They are frequently dominated by a reporting about one's self. The reports and speeches contain too little deep critical analyses of the state of affairs and too little sharply argued criticism of shortcomings; facts are sometimes offered in them in a trite form.

Note must also be taken of the fact that there are still cases of a non-party attitude toward criticism and, sometimes, of direct reprisals against it.

For a number of years the Sulyukinskiy gorkom has been subjected to principled criticism for serious shortcomings in its party leadership of economic development. However, instead of drawing the correct conclusions from the criticism, the former first secretary of the Sulyukinskiy gorkom Comrade Niyazmatov took the path of persecuting and insulting those who made the criticism. The CC was compelled to release Comrade Niyazmatov from his post as First Secretary of the gorkom.

A flagrant case of reprisals for criticism occurred in Moskovskiy Rayon. A member of the CPSU, Comrade A. Akmatkulov, had repeatedly written letters to the Kirgiz Union of Consumers' Societies and to the party raykom concerning deception of the state and the theft of cooperative monies in the rayon procurements office. Instead of making a real analysis of Comrade Akmatkulov's reports, in the raykom and in the Kirgiz Union of Consumers' Societies he was regarded as an "obsessive" complainer. Finally, he was even dismissed from his job. But a check conducted by the party commission of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia showed that the communist Akmatkulov had been right. The buro of the CC made the Moskovskiy Rayon and its First Secretary Comrade Logvinov and the leaders of the Kirgiz Union of Consumers' Societies severely aware of their indifferent attitude to the correct reports of a communist. It was ordered that Comrade Akmatkulov be restored to his previous place of work. The procurator is conducting an investigation concerning the embezzlers of the people's property.

Criticism contained in the press plays a large role in the education of leading cadres. As a rule, measures are taken and concrete practical replies are given in connection with most of its criticisms. However, there also occur other instances in which individual party and government agencies and their leaders either do not react to criticism in the press, or try to substitute formal answers for practical reactions. Such an attitude is frequently shown by the Praheval'skiy gorkom, the Frunze gorispolkom, the Moskovskiy and Sokulukskiy rayispolkoms, the Ministries of Construction, Rural Construction, Construction Materials Industry, and Motor Vehicle Transport and Highways, and the Kirgiz Union of Consumers' Societies.

In May 1979 a motor vehicle transportation accident occurred in Dzhalal-Abad which led to the death of a person. Certain workers of the city division of internal affairs attempted to protect the guilty party. The red tape connected with the accident dragged on for more than seven months until the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA came out with a sharp report. But when the editors requested that the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs look into the matter and take the appropriate measures, the First Deputy Minister Comrade Tolonov, without going into the essence of the case, replied to the editors in February of this year that the investigation had been dragged on because the victim had been called into the army. The reply was clearly not to the point.

Sometimes it also happens that instead of taking criticism in the press in a correct manner and eliminating shortcomings, people begin first of all to make inquiries about the character of the correspondent. This is not a party approach to criticism.

To a large extent public opinion and criticism of existing shortcomings is contained in the letters and declarations which workers address to party and state agencies. All letters and declarations are carefully considered in the Central Committee, and every second letter is read and taken under control by the secretaries of the CC. This practice is being introduced in the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms. Critical comments and practical proposals are also contained in the questions which workers address to lecturers and reporters. In the last three years more than 5,000 questions were asked of CC reporters alone. In the republic as a whole there has been a certain improvement in the analysis of declarations, letters, questions, and proposals which require the adoption of measures. But instances of bureaucratism and a soulless attitude toward the legitimate needs of the workers have not yet been fully overcome, and every such instance should give rise to a sharp and quick reaction by party agencies.

Our party and its Central Committee, the reporter continued, places a great responsibility for the education of the masses upon leading cadres. We have to see to it that there is in practice an organic unity between the ideological political, labor, and moral education of all of the groups of the population in order for the workers to persistently be educated in a spirit of communist ideology, Soviet patriotism, and proletarian internationalism. A clear class position and a high level of political vigilance must constantly be developed in the worker, and an offensive struggle must be waged against manifestations of alien ideology and morality.

Ideological tempering is the source of the strength of our cadres. Leading workers have to make a deep study of Marxist-Leninist theory, of the works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, the materials of the congresses of the party and the Plenums of the CC CPSU and of the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The remarkable works of Leonid Il'ich "Little Land," "Renaissance," and "Virgin Lands" are of inestimable importance in the education of cadres and in the formation of staunch political soldiers of the party who are devoted to communist ideals. These books are by right textbooks of life for all party cadres and a genuine encyclopedia of party leadership. In them we find priceless wise advice, and generalizations and theses on such exceptionally important questions as the essence of party work, on the relations and vital intercourse between leaders and the masses, on the collective nature of leadership, the feeling of duty and of great responsibility in cadres, on ensuring a high level of

organization and discipline, on the role of criticism and self-criticism, on the effectiveness of educational work, and of socialist competition, on party concern for the working and living conditions of people, and others. All of this is inseparably connected with the demands which the party is making today upon its cadres and leading workers.

The tasks of propaganda under presentday conditions are clearly and precisely formulated in such a program document as the decree of the CC CPSU "On a Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" which was adopted on the initiative of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev last year.

In carrying out this decree of the CC CPSU, the republic's party organizations have implemented a number of important measures to raise the level of ideological and political educational work and to ensure the scientific nature of propaganda, its concreteness, its connection with life, and its connection with the accomplishment of economic and political tasks.

More active participation in it by leaders is of great importance for raising the level of ideological and political educational work. Many leaders are propagandists and deliver lectures and reports. It has become traditional in the republic to hold a single political day -- Lenin Fridays. There was a successful holding of public political readings at the CC, in the obkoms, and in certain gorkoms and raykoms on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin. Lectures were given at these readings by the secretaries and members of the buros of the Central, oblast, city, and rayon party committees.

The practice of periodic reports by leaders at meetings of labor collectives has been instituted in the republic. Considerable interest was aroused by meetings between the deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the Kirgiz SSR who live in the oblasts and rayons with the labor collectives of the city of Frunze during the work of the first session.

Quite a bit has been done, but even more will have to be done. The planned measures to carry out the decree of the CC CPSU are being fulfilled slowly. We have to consider the difficulty of the tasks which will have to be accomplished and the exacerbated international situation. Now as never before we need a high level of effectiveness and aggressiveness in all of our ideological work.

What is needed, in particular, is a fundamental improvement of the Marxist-Leninist education of leading cadres. A check shows that not all leaders are doing serious work to raise their ideological theoretical level; for example, certain ministers rarely go to theoretical seminars

and do not prepare study sheets. And there are still leaders who shun personal participation in ideological educational work among the masses and do not give political reports.

This has to be regarded as a serious error. Every leader has to be deeply aware of his responsibility for the education of people, know the feelings and needs of the masses, and create the kind of public political climate in the collective led by him which engenders in each member of this collective an endeavor to work better and more productively and cultivates in him an attitude of intolerance toward all shortcomings and violations. He can create this kind of atmosphere if he himself participates directly in the ideological educational work of the masses.

It has to be said that in many party committees information work among the ideological cadres themselves is poorly organized. Occasionally the first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms speak at seminars of political information workers and propagandists and to journalists. Thus, the First Secretary of the Keminskiy raykom Comrade Bebnov, as he himself admitted at a meeting of the buro of the CC, did not find time for a meeting with the rayon's propagandists for two years.

The state of ideological work, and the deeds, actions, and behavior of Soviet people are the equal responsibility before the party of the soldiers of the ideological front, the branch sections of the party committees, and the organizers of socialist production -- ministers, the directors of enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, the workers of personnel divisions, shop, shift, and sector chiefs, foremen, and team leaders.

As is demanded by the decree of the CC CPSU "On a Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work," we have to put our fundamental emphasis on quality and on increasing the effectiveness of propaganda and education and to reach every person with our party word. The most terrible enemy in ideological educational work, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev observed in his speech at the ceremony in which he was presented with the Lenin Prize, is soulless and thoughtless formalism and an inclination toward clichés and verbiage. The most essential thing, he said, is to give all of our educational, informational, and propaganda work a creative character at all stages and directions.

The buro of the Central Committee, Comrade Usubaliyev said, expects that the discussion at the present Plenum of the problem of work with cadres will promote a further increase in their responsibility and role in accomplishing the tasks of economic and social development which face the republic.

Our top-priority and chief task is the successful conclusion of the five-year plan for all of its indicators and the fulfillment of our socialist commitments adopted for the concluding year in order to provide a worthy reception for the 26th Congress of our Leninist Party and the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Kirgizia.

The republic's workers have begun the concluding year of the five-year plan in an organized manner. In four months 17 million rubles worth of above-plan industrial output was sold, or 6 percent more than during the corresponding period of last year. The workers of agriculture have coped with their first quarter plan for the sale to the state of all types of animal husbandry output. The state has been sold 13 percent more livestock and poultry and 4 percent more milk and eggs than last year; in addition, the herds of all types of livestock have increased. There has been a certain improvement in the work indicators of transportation organizations and of the enterprises of communications, domestic services, and trade. During the four months construction organizations have commissioned 13 million rubles worth of fixed capital, or 20 percent more than during the corresponding period of last year. Our task is not only to consolidate the level which has been achieved, but also to increase the development rates of industrial and agricultural production.

We have to do everything necessary in order to overcome the lagging which has occurred in the development of industrial production rates behind the assignments of the five-year plan and to ensure rhythmic work by every enterprise and production subdivision and the absolute fulfillment by all of them of the planning assignments and socialist commitments of this year.

It is necessary to increase the efficiency of the enterprises of transportation and communications, trade, and domestic services.

One of our chief concerns is to overcome the lagging in capital construction. Construction workers are obliged this year to utilize more than 890 million rubles worth of capital investments, to perform 526 million rubles worth of construction and installation work, and to commission a large number of production facilities, residential houses, general educational schools, children's preschool institutions, hospitals, and housing for livestock.

An important condition for the successful accomplishment of this task is a comprehensive strengthening of labor discipline, a rise in the level of organization, and an improvement of the use of construction machinery and material and technical resources in construction organizations.

The attention of party, government, and agricultural agencies must now be directed toward occupying a worthy place in the country for the results of the all-union competition for an increase in the production of animal husbandry output. It is also necessary to ensure the success of all current agricultural work. The republic's farmers have adopted high socialist commitments -- to obtain 40 quintals of grain per irrigated hectare, 60 quintals of corn grain, and no less than 75 quintals of perennial grasses for hay. This is not an easy but entirely realistic task.

With the exception of certain high-mountain farms, the sowing has now been completed everywhere. This year it took place appreciably ahead of the rates of past years. With the exception of the unirrigated crops of certain zones the state of the winter grain and other agricultural crops is on the whole satisfactory.

A further improvement of the rates and quality and work will make it possible to ensure the fulfillment of all the commitments adopted for this year. But efforts have to be increased everywhere in the care of the crops. A long cold period and the precipitation in May have led to a profuse growth of weeds. The situation in a number of areas has been complicated because of hail and the appearance of a soil crust. For this reason it is now necessary to mobilize all forces for a sharp improvement of crop care. One of the chief tasks now is to concentrate attention on our feed fields and, in particular, on perennial grasses, to immediately begin the mass harvesting of them, and to ensure high quality for hay preparations. We must not have a single farm which has not been able to fully provide for itself with high quality feeds. As has already been noted, great concern is being caused by the state of grain crops on the unirrigated lands of a number of areas, especially Oshskaya Oblast. The prospects for the harvest here are not good. But this situation cannot serve anyone as a justification for the failure to fulfill grain production commitments. Party organizations have to concentrate the efforts of the rural workers on carrying out measures to ensure a maximum increase in the gross harvest of grain from irrigated land in order to make up for the expected under-harvest of grain on unirrigated land. It is also necessary to organize model care for corn crops used for grain and silage, cotton, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables, and other crops. Under the unfavorable weather conditions which are developing in which dry and hot days are expected, it is essential to use every liter of irrigation water efficiently and without loss and to organize round-the-clock irrigation for agricultural crops on all farms. All of the conditions for productive work have to be created for irrigators, mechanization specialists who work on irrigation equipment, and also for the workers of irrigation system administrations.

Nor can it be forgotten that this year the harvest will require an exceptionally high level of organization, a good and timely preparation of equipment, and the creation of a large number of harvesting detachments and complexes. In a word, the intensity of work in the village has to increase now with each day and with each hour.

We can very definitely state, Comrade Usubaliyev emphasized, that in carrying out the decisions of the 25th Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the CC CPSU and the instructions and recommendations of the General Secretary of the CC of our party Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the republic's party organization has done a substantial amount of work to improve the selection, placement, and education of cadres and to increase their political and practical training. Good cadres have developed in the republic and our collectives of workers are working in a harmonious and creative atmosphere. The experience which has been gained is an important condition for a further rise in the level of the work for our cadres in all of the elements of our party, state, economic, and public work.

At the same time, the work with cadres in the republic still does not fully correspond to the positions of the 25th Party Congress and to the ever growing tasks of the economic and social development and communist education of the workers. First of all the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have not yet seen to it that all labor collectives are headed by capable organizers and have not yet found a sufficient solution to the problems of strengthening lagging sectors with cadres. There is no question that behind all of this are definite gaps in the work of the sections, secretariat, and buro of the CC. For this reason, the Central Committee has to be even more demanding with regard to party committees and the leaders of ministries and departments for an absolute compliance with Leninist principles in work with cadres and has to increase their role and responsibility in the successful accomplishment of the tasks of communist construction. Here there is a great party responsibility upon all of us.

Permit me, Comrade Usubaliyev said in conclusion, to express my confidence in the fact that the practical and comprehensive discussion at the Plenum of the CC of the problem of work on the selection, placement, and education of cadres will promote a further improvement in the style and methods of the work of the republic party organization, the successful fulfillment of the 1980 plan and of the five-year plan as a whole, and a worthy reception of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Kirgizia.

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN YOUTH NEED TO LEARN INTERNATIONALISM, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 14 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Speech of Comrade K. G. Vayno, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, at the 9th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of Estonia, Estonian Telegraph Agency]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

The contents of the resolution of the VLKSM [All-Union Lenin Young Communist League] Central Committee on the activities of the Central Committee of the LKSM [Lenin Young Communist League] of Estonia discussed at today's plenum is of an exceptionally important significance in improving the work of the republic's Komsomol. This resolution should be regarded as a program document intended for a long period of time. It must serve as a constant guide for action.

I think that I will express our joint opinion by thanking profoundly the VLKSM Central Committee for the great attention and extensive help given constantly to the republican Komsomol organization.

At the present time, our entire republic is preparing to mark the 40th anniversary of the restoration of the Soviet regime in Estonia, continued K. Vayno. Looking back, we can see how the Komsomol of Estonia has grown and matured during all these years. Its biography is a component part of the fate of our republic. It is the life and the deeds of generations of Soviet people who have gone through the school of ideological and moral upbringing in the Komsomol. And today, the activities of the Komsomol are inseparably linked with the materialization of the problems which are being solved by the republican party organization.

The republic's Komsomol has always been and still is the fighting reserve and reliable helper in the upbringing of the rising generation in the spirit of the communist ideals. As V. I. Lenin taught, in solving this problem, the party organization take into consideration the fact that young people approach socialism differently, "not in the same form and not in the same situation as their fathers did."

All of you know well that the republican party organization gave the Komsomol a large store of ideological means and assigns its best cadres for working with young people. We are constantly concerned with enhancing the role and responsibility of each communist and each advisor, from the minister to the foreman, in this matter. This has yielded positive results.

Our young people have such remarkable qualities as the aspiration for working selflessly and efficiently. It will suffice to say that more than 4000 young men and women of the republic, 150 Komsomol youth brigades have already fulfilled the tasks of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. Many will reach this limit by the 40th anniversary of the restoration of the Soviet regime in Estonia.

The urgent projects of the republic's Komsomol were the patronage over the construction of a plant of complex mineral fertilizers in Kokhtla-Yarva, the Olympics sailing center in Tallin, and a large number of other important national economic projects. Today it is even difficult to name a section of economics and culture where the energy and creativity of our young men and women, members of the Komsomol, are not manifest.

But we were never satisfied with our successes, were not contented with what was achieved, and saw, primarily, the problems that still remained unsolved. Therefore, it is correct that even today the attention of the plenum is concentrated on the urgent problems of the life of the young people of the republic. They were treated in the report and in the discussion.

Our most important goal is to raise and bring up a full-fledged Soviet men. L. I. Brezhnev said: "It is a matter of honor of the entire party to bring up young people worthy of our revolutionary time. Just as a mother taking care of her children, the party must raise the younger generation -- the hope and the future of our great country, fighters for our great cause, strong in spirit, staunch, and selfless." And we should spare no effort, time, or means for solving this great problem.

As is known, the 25th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia focused its attention on the state of the ideological, political, and educational work in the republic and mapped out the ways for improving this work. Almost a year has passed since that time and much has been done, however, still much work has to be done by the party and other public organizations. Also, much has to be done by the Komsomol organizations of the republic. There are still unfinished jobs and omissions, which was justly mentioned in the resolution of the VLKSM Central Committee discussed today.

K. Vayno mentioned that we have to improve considerably the education of our young people, in the family, at school, in production, and during relaxation -- everywhere and constantly.

I want to stress particularly that education is a process presupposing continuity. It cannot be conducted by hours, "from such and such to such and such time", and cannot be placed within certain limits. The content of this

process is also very important. Mutual understanding and mutual trust are absolutely necessary in it. Vladimir Il'ich Lenin stressed that one should not joke with young people, but talk to them as it is, openly, and with respect. Young people are always inquisitive, want to learn as much as possible, and have a very developed sense of truth and justice. And if one talks to young people using general phrases and cliches, he, naturally, will be received without any enthusiasm, or simply will not be trusted.

In the entire system of the work with young people, special attention of the Komsomol must be given to the timely, skillful, and convincing exposure of the ever increasing ideological attacks of hostile propaganda and to a clearer explanation of the real advantages of socialism, those true moral values which are characteristic of our way of life. But in order to conduct this work effectively, it is necessary to study persistently, acquire profound knowledge, and, naturally, to take an offensive position.

It is important for our young men and women to become true Soviet patriots and internationalists, which corresponds to our communist ideology and the nature of our multinational country. This is a long and painstaking job. But we have everything for this and have a favorable base. We associate constantly with people of many nationalities in our everyday life, and we are used to seeing various articles, machines, and equipment manufactured in different areas of our huge country. The successes achieved in the development of our republic became possible only thanks to the constant fraternal help of other union republics, and first of all, of the great Russian people. And the liberation of the Estonian people by the Soviet Army from German fascist occupation serves as a striking example of internationalism in action. Our young people must know all this well, understand, appreciate and be proud of this. K. Vayno stressed that making this clear to every young man and woman is a very important part of the work of the Komsomol.

We have passed many decisions and resolutions on the problems of the education of young people. And everyone agrees with them. However, something else happens in real life. Unfortunately, there are still quite frequent cases of antisocial behavior; violations of labor discipline and drunkenness are still quite frequent among our young people. And we must have a more decisive and uncompromising attitude toward these phenomena. It goes without saying that some teenagers mature faster now as consumers and slower as conscious citizens and workers. And we do not always make conclusions which are necessary for us in this respect.

We are giving very much attention to the planning of physical production, which is correct. But the education of the rising generation to whom we are entrusting the future of our country is a much more complex and responsible task. It is unthinkable to succeed in this respect without our joint efforts.

It should be said frankly that the problems of the education of the young generation have become complicated in many respects. Why? It is because of

the high level of material well-being, a huge volume of information, and the rapid pace of our age. And this is during those very years when their ideology has not yet taken completely, when children do not yet understand industrial relations in the socialist society, but when their consumer attitude is already developed sufficiently. It is necessary to do everything possible in order to occupy them with some useful work, to link them better with life and production, and to involve as many as possible members of the Komsomol from enterprises in work with children at schools, in courtyards, and in microdistricts.

Today, we also have to admit the fact that many forms of work which proved to be effective in preventing juvenile delinquency are used widely by Komsomol organizations. For example, the number of children's military patriotic clubs and various types of hobby groups (clubs of young sailors and flyers, amateur radio clubs, etc) is not growing almost at all, while they, with their rituals and romance, are attractive to many boys.

And sometimes we do not even have the time to do anything when real infringements of law are concerned. For example, during the first half of last year, the Leningrad Rayon Committee of the Komsomol of Tallin received several reports from internal affairs agencies about infringements of law among minors. However, the Komsomol Rayon Committee did not react to any of them. I repeat, to any of them.

What is the explanation of this? Were they too busy? In the meantime, there is no reason to be complacent about it; the number of juvenile delinquents is still considerable. This cannot but alarm us, because today's criminal is yesterday's delinquent who does not recognize authority, does not accept our ethics, has a negative attitude toward it, is a parasite or a moral dependent. There is a very important complex of problems behind each violation of law: social, moral, and psychological. All this should be kept in mind.

Sometimes some Komsomol workers and activists understand their work as: conducting meetings, collecting the fees, publishing a bulletin board newspaper. This is an extremely narrow point of view. All this is needed not as such but something that accompanies the main interest in man, his life, and development of civil qualities in him.

K. Vayns continued: It is often said that educational work must be creative. But creative work is not simply working being generous with one's time. You can be working busily from morning to evening as a tradesman, but overlook a lot of necessary problems or solve them formally and superficially, which also does not do any good.

Creativity begins when the Komsomol worker and the activists get the desire to think, understand the present situation, to go into the heart of the processes of the life of the young people, to act, and go beyond the limits of what is required only at the moment. It is necessary to be able to see and search for ways of solving the arising problems.

The internal potentialities, talents, and abilities of young people and their creative potential are revealed most fully in work. Attitude toward labor is justly considered in our society as the most important indicator of the ideological, political, and moral maturity of young people. It is necessary to bring up children to love and get used to work and understand its necessity both for society and for the decent life of the young man himself.

Sometimes we talk too much to children about the "romance of labor" but forget to stress that this concept consists of two words, that it is not only romance, but also work. Quite often we tell young people that life is interesting and forget to tell them that it is also difficult. Young men and women must start preparing at school to the difficulties which they may encounter in their lives. They should select their careers while still in school, and we must guide them in this and familiarize them with the prospects and characteristics of their future professions. Patronage of schools by enterprises is particularly important in this respect.

The problem of enlisting the cooperation of leaders and advisors from industry has not yet been solved in many respects. And this is very important. We are missing the possibility of familiarizing children directly with men of labor and establishing a close connection between the school and the industry.

The solution of many problems of patronage could be undertaken by Komsomol committees of enterprises. We know of the interesting experience of cooperation of the association "Estremrybflot" with the Tallin 33rd Secondary School. Unfortunately, such examples are rather few. Komsomol organizations of enterprises do not maintain close relationships with schools they patronize. Children seldom visit shops and, as a rule, only on excursions. And, of course, they are never given a chance to work there with older workers.

Some secretaries of Komsomol committees explain it simply: modern production is so highly technical, that it is impossible to involve senior students in it and show it in action. It does not necessarily mean that children must run machines. Any enterprise conduct volunteer jobs on Saturdays and Sundays in which school children could participate along with the adults. What is most important is to give children the opportunity to feel at home at the plant, to feel the intensity of the everyday working life, to breathe the atmosphere of the working people and to become aware of their traditions.

Incidentally, a few words about traditions. Some people believe for some reasons and stress in their talks with young people that true heroism and enthusiasm were in the past during the twenties or thirties when, for example, the Dneproges was built, or in our republic after the war during the construction of the Leevaka up to the knees in cold water with one shovel in the hands... And if it is not a shovel? Does it mean that there can be no enthusiasm in this case? Is it overshadowed by the technological advantages? But it is live people who work with machines.

I am not at all minimizing the significance of the heroic feat of the Kor-chagin men during the first years of the revolution, but I want to say that the problems of our time are even more complicated. For example, an excavator operating a multimillion ruble machine needs just as much enthusiasm in order to operate it highly efficiently and to use electric power economically. And is it not a labor exploit and not enthusiasm, if, thanks to his efforts and efforts of his young comrades, a production task of the five-year plan is fulfilled ahead of schedule? These are the feelings that have to be fostered.

There is another side of this problem. Every year, 4500 of our secondary school graduates go into industry without having any professional training. If these young men and women are not assigned to experienced workers as apprentices and are not supervised by Komsomol organizations, then, inevitably, just as in the preceding years, they will be used on subsidiary jobs. This causes dissatisfaction with work and a hostile attitude toward industry, which, logically, will result again in searching for a new employment. In other words, this will reflect on the labor turnover. Let us note that it is this category of young people that accounts for the majority of those who often change their employment.

Sometimes young production workers do not have sufficient professional skills and business qualifications. This explains the fact that 2000 young men and women in our republic constantly fail to fulfill production goals. This situation cannot but cause great concern.

The Central Committee of the LKSM of Estonia, city committees, and rayon committees of the Komsomol have much to do in this respect.

There is another very important problem in our internationalist and educational work: mastering of the Russian language by our young people as a means of international intercourse. We discussed the importance of it also at the 25th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia. It is the responsibility of the republic's Komsomol to help the young people in mastering the Russian language and to make it possible for the Estonian young people to gain access to the rich world spiritual values and to the achievements of technology, science and culture. The present state of affairs obligates us to do this. Not knowing the language, our talented young people limit themselves to the vuzes of the republic, and learn extremely little about the whole range of professions in other vuzes of the country.

Everywhere in our republic we have solid international teams in production and in educational institutions. Young people of all nationalities meet in the streets, in classes, on excursions, in sport competitions, in pioneer camps, at disco dancing parties, etc, and they communicate with each other in Russian.

I hope that you understand me also that I did not mean that one language has to be substituted with another. Some people believe that the appeal to study Russian is detrimental to the Estonian language and is almost damaging to the national dignity. But it is just the opposite: a person who does not know the Russian language feels that he is limited particularly during his trips beyond the limits of the republic, during his service in the army, and in other instances.

Naturally, one has to know well and love his native language and speak it every day. But each young man can and must be even more educated and more rapidly and fully join the working and social life, and it means to be richer and more useful for the country and for himself.

In other words, the Komsomol of the republic must be concerned with the problems of the Russian language. It is an important political work for which young people will be thankful eventually to the organizers of this work.

Life makes great demands with respect to the style and methods of work of Komsomol organizations, continued K. Vayno. We have many examples when individual committees make good decisions but do not organize them well, when there is no control or supervision of their fulfillment.

Today we talked a lot about the improvement of the style of work of Komsomol organizations and the necessity of being guided in their activities by the Lenin's style of work. This is very correct. The Komsomol has many tasks to accomplish! We want and have a lot to do, but let us confess that our economic agencies and sometimes rayon committees and city committees of the party are trying to impose on the Komsomol some duties which they are not suppose to perform. Some secretaries of Komsomol committees undertake to do anything but have no strength, time, or experience to complete the task. Such people have a reputation of undertaking anything but not bringing a single task to the end. In the Lenin's teaching about the style of work, there is a thesis about the main link in the chain of events. By finding and getting hold of this link or links, it is possible to pull out the entire chain, i.e., do the whole task.

Today I would like to remind such secretaries that they should see such a link, should get hold of it strongly, and pull the chain through this link together. And, of course, one of such links is the educational work.

The Central Committee of the LKSM of Estonia also must make more efforts for improving the style and methods of work in the republican Komsomol organization and elimination of formalism in its activities. The activities of the bureau, secretariat, and departments of the Central Committee, city committees, and rayon committees of the republic's Komsomol should be more businesslike, and there should be more active searching for new more effective forms of work, creative initiative in solving all problems pertaining to the work, education, life, and relaxation of young people and in the statement of initiative problems posed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR, and the Trade Union

Council of the Estonian SSR. It is necessary to use more completely the rights granted to the Komsomol by the new Constitution of the USSR.

In conclusion K. Vayno expressed his confidence that the most active members of the Komsomol will evaluate critically the results of the work and state of affairs in the republican organization, will tackle energetically the fulfillment of the resolutions of the Bureau of the VLKSM Central Committee, and will lead the young people of the republic successfully in solving the existing problems, and to mark the significant date in the history of the Komsomol -- the 60th Anniversary of the Leninist Young Communist League of Estonia, and the 26th Party Congress.

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